

YOUR CITY



AT WAR



**A REPORT TO THE
CITIZENS OF CONCORD**

1942

*THE NINETIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CITY OF CONCORD
NEW HAMPSHIRE*

*FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942*



*Capital of the State of New Hampshire
County Seat of Merrimack County
Area: 64 Square Miles. Population: 27,171 (1940)*

*Authorized and Published under the supervision of the City
Planning Board by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen*



1941

194-

CITY OF CONCORD ROLL OF HONOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

★
2277



A MESSAGE *from the* MAYOR

In his message to you a year ago, the late Mayor John W. Storrs pointed out that "business as usual" would be subordinated to the all-out war effort, and bespoke your patience where municipal facilities and services were not what you were accustomed to enjoy.

Looking back over the past year, your city government and department heads can attest wholeheartedly to the fact that you, as a community, have been most patient, understanding and cooperative when imperative municipal curtailments were necessary.

Even in war time there is no particular magic in the operation of a well organized city. It requires clear thinking, sound planning and concerted action by many people working together. Individually, each of you must contribute your share, be it large or small, for the common good. It gives me no small measure of satisfaction to note that it is Concord's good fortune that so many of its citizens are generously endowed with these virtues.

May it be added that the members of the Board of Aldermen are ever mindful of their trust as your chosen representatives. You may be certain that they will bend every effort to smooth your way in the trying days that are ahead.

Charles J. Merriam

Mayor

In everlasting debt they stop to gaze

YOUR CITY *Takes Inventory*

After a Year of War

☐ Records of the Registrar of Vital Statistics indicated a mild "war boom" in marriages; the 1941 total was exceeded by 34 per cent.

☐ The City Clerk's office noted a large increase in demand for certified copies of vital statistics growing out of the checking of citizenship by war production industries.

☐ Due to travel restrictions, population loss and no new car registrations, receipts from auto permits dropped from the 1941 total of \$37,779.12 to \$27,969.48.

☐ Restrictions on time purchases and new car sales cut receipts from mortgages and conditional sales by more than one-half.

☐ The Board of Assessors' annual census indicated a population loss of 690 polls since the taking of the 1941 count.

☐ The Board of Aldermen passed an air raid and blackout ordinance in the interest of the community defense program.

☐ Added picnicking facilities were provided in city parks as a part of the "stay-at-home" recreation program.

☐ The City erected a Roll of Honor listing the names of Concord citizens serving in the armed forces.

☐ At the request of the Board of Aldermen, the Planning Board studied the feasibility of several public works projects to provide employ-

ment during the post-war readjustment period.

☐ Due to travel restrictions, attendance at the city playgrounds during the summer reached an all-time high of 112,535, an increase of 30,000 over the 1941 total.

☐ The regular membership of the municipal golf course decreased about 20 per cent due to members going into the armed services.

☐ Insufficient funds and travel restrictions caused the closing of the Russell Pond Winter Sports Area.

☐ For its part in the Victory Book Campaign, the Public Library sorted, packed and sent more than 12,000 books to military posts.

☐ Because of transportation difficulties, there was a noticeable increase in circulation at the four suburban branch libraries.

☐ Due to defense labor demands, the number of Concord persons on relief decreased about 50 per cent, effecting a \$55,791.68 reduction in relief costs.

☐ All W. P. A. projects were discontinued by government order; almost all of the city's 234 project workers found employment in private industry.

☐ The Police Department completed 1,096 investigations at the request of the federal government and industries engaged in defense production.

¶ The activities of the auxiliary police force were continued and members were instructed in approved practices of coping with incidents that might occur during the war emergency.

¶ Police cruiser routes were rearranged and mileage was cut sharply to save gasoline and tires for the war effort.

¶ In order to conserve oil, the heating unit at the Penacook Police Station was converted to the use of coal.

¶ A sharp decrease occurred in the number of criminal and civil cases to come before the Municipal Court; the court attributed this trend to less idleness due to the rapid expansion of defense employment, to a loss of population, especially young men, to the armed forces, and to fewer traffic violations due to travel restrictions.

¶ The auxiliary fire force, 100 strong, underwent an intensive training program covering a wide range of air raid "incidents."

¶ The fire signal system was placed at the disposal of local civilian defense authorities for air raid alarm purposes.

¶ Due to war restrictions on non-essential construction activity, the valuation of building permits dropped to \$124,295 from the 1941 total of \$394,105; only 11 new dwelling units were completed as against 71 in 1941.

¶ Vacant dwelling units continued to increase due, in most part, to a shifting of population to defense employment areas.

¶ Due to a policy of reduced

construction for the duration, the Board of Public Works undertook no large scale highway or sewer projects.

¶ Public Roads Administration limitations on highway maintenance cut the City's tar allowance from 282,700 gallons to 138,783 gallons.

¶ On several occasions the Department of Public Works placed men and equipment at the disposal of civilian groups participating in war salvage drives.

¶ The airport expansion project, a part of the national program of airport development, was completed.

¶ The administration building and Hangar No. 1 were extensively altered to provide additional space for increased operations at the airport.

¶ The construction of a new hangar was authorized by the Board of Aldermen to facilitate the conduct of the C. A. A. pilot training program.

¶ The flying school at the airport graduated 525 students participating in the war training service program.

¶ Due to the freezing of materials, the Water Department halted its construction activities and abated water bills amounting to \$29,075.91.

¶ More than 200 tons of metal scrap and thousands of pounds of tin cans were collected by the city's public and private school children for use in the war effort.

¶ Public school teachers functioned willingly and efficiently during various registrations conducted by selective service and rationing authorities.

GOVERNMENT

HON. CHARLES J. MCKEE

Mayor

JOHN C. TILTON

Substitute Mayor

ALDERMEN-AT-LARGE AND MEMBERS BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

WILLIAM A. STEVENS

JOHN W. STANLEY

JOHN C. TILTON

ROBERT W. POTTER

JOHN SWENSON

CHARLES A. BARTLETT

WARD ALDERMEN

CHARLES P. COAKLEY

RALPH L. STEARNS

WILLIAM J. FLYNN

WINFIELD J. PHILLIPS

HARRY D. CHALLIS

CLARENCE L. CLARK

RAYMOND V. LAPOINTE

CLARENCE E. HUGGINS

THOMAS B. JENNINGS

Ward 1

Ward 2

Ward 3

Ward 4

Ward 5

Ward 6

Ward 7

Ward 8

Ward 9

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

ARBITRATION:

Aldermen Clark, Bartlett, Flynn, Tilton.

BILLS, SECOND READING:

Aldermen Stevens, Coakley, LaPointe, Stearns.

ELECTIONS AND RETURNS:

Aldermen Tilton, Challis, Jennings, LaPointe.

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES:

Aldermen Tilton, Jennings, Phillips, Stanley.

FINANCE:

Mayor Charles J. McKee, Aldermen Challis, Phillips, Stanley, Swenson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT:

Aldermen Coakley, Clark, Flynn, Potter.

LANDS AND BUILDINGS:

Aldermen Bartlett, Huggins, Jennings, Stearns.

PLAYGROUNDS AND BATH:

Aldermen LaPointe, Coakley, Flynn, Huggins, Jennings.

POLICE AND LICENSE:

Aldermen Stevens, Huggins, Potter, Tilton.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

Aldermen Flynn, Clark, Huggins, Jennings.

RELIEF:

Aldermen Stearns, Phillips, Stanley.

HON. JOHN WILLIAM STORRS, Mayor

Died: September 19, 1942

WHEREAS, the Infinite but Loving God, the source of all life, has called home to Himself the soul of our late Mayor, John William Storrs, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Concord, New Hampshire, do hereby give expression to our own deep sense of personal loss in the passing of Mayor Storrs, and that we do also emphasize the even greater loss to our city and to its people, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we do recognize in our late Mayor Storrs an unusual character; one who overcame difficulties and physical handicap to become an outstanding bridge builder; one who was elected Mayor of the City of Concord several years after he had lived man's allotted time of three score years and ten, and who, at the time of his death, had nearly completed half of his fifth term as Mayor, thus breaking all precedents; and one, too, whose kindly spirit endeared him to the hearts of the people, and whose policies and practices in office were sound, fair and efficient, and be it further

RESOLVED, that these resolutions be spread upon the Records of the Board of Aldermen and that a copy of the same be sent to the bereaved family.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen

October 13, 1942

OFFICIALS

<i>Building Inspector</i>	EDWARD E. BEANE
<i>City Clerk</i>	ARTHUR E. ROBY
<i>City Engineer</i>	EDWARD E. BEANE
<i>City Messenger</i>	HENRY W. SMITH
<i>City Physician</i>	PAUL R. DONOVAN
<i>City Physician, Assistant</i>	ELMER U. SARGENT
<i>City Solicitor</i>	GORDON S. LORD
<i>City Treasurer</i>	CARL H. FOSTER
<i>Commissioner, Board of Public Works</i>	ERVIN E. WEBBER
<i>Fire Chief</i>	WILLIAM T. HAPPNY
<i>Judge, Municipal Court</i>	WILLIAM L. STEVENS
<i>Judge, Special, Municipal Court</i>	PETER J. KING
<i>Librarian</i>	MARION F. HOLT
<i>Milk Inspector</i>	AUSTIN B. PRESBY
<i>Overseer of Poor</i>	PARKER L. HANCOCK
<i>Overseer of Poor, Penacook</i>	CHARLES P. COAKLEY
<i>Planning Director</i>	GUSTAF H. LEHTINEN
<i>Police Chief</i>	ARTHUR W. McISAAC
<i>Probation Officer</i>	ROBERT L. COLBY
<i>Registrar of Vital Statistics</i>	ARTHUR E. ROBY
<i>Sanitary Officer</i>	DONALD G. BARTON
<i>Sealer of Weights and Measures</i>	GEORGE W. WILDE
<i>Supt. of Parks and Cemeteries</i>	LESLIE C. CLARK
<i>Supt. of Streets</i>	ERVIN E. WEBBER
<i>Supt. of Water Works</i>	PERCY R. SANDERS
<i>Supervisor of Playgrounds</i>	PAUL G. CROWELL
<i>Tax Collector</i>	AMOS B. MORRISON
<i>Tree Warden</i>	ERVIN E. WEBBER

BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND TRUSTEES

BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT:

Donald G. Matson, *Chairman*; John S. Corbett, A. Clifford Hudson, Harold E. Langley, Laurence M. Meyer.

BOARD OF AIRPORT COMMISSIONERS:

Charles J. McKee, *Chairman*; Charles

A. Bartlett, Samuel B. Dunsford, John N. Engel, Charles W. Howard, Robert W. Potter, John Swenson.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS:

Clarence O. Philbrick, *Chairman*; Edward F. Donovan, Joseph E. Shepard.

CITY PLANNING BOARD:

James M. Langley, *Chairman*; Edward E. Beane, Douglas N. Everett, Warren H. Greene, John B. Jameson, Charles J. McKee, Dudley W. Orr, Austin E. Page, Robert W. Potter.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PLUMBERS:

William J. Bishop, *Chairman*; Edward E. Beane, Arthur W. Sargent.

BOARD OF HEALTH:

Charles J. McKee, *Chairman*; Dr. Paul R. Donovan, Dr. Thomas M. Dudley, Dr. Clinton R. Mullins, Dr. Ellsworth M. Tracy.

BOARD OF HYDRANT COMMISSIONERS:

Edward E. Beane, *Chairman*; William T. Happny, Percy R. Sanders.

BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES:

Oliver Jenkins, *President*; Henry B. Cannon, Jr., Joseph J. Comi, Edward A. Dame, Wilbur H. Ferry, William B. McInnis, Perley B. Phillips, George W. Randall, Alexander Rennie, Jr.

POLICE COMMISSION:

Daniel Shea, *Chairman*; George A. Hill, Guy A. Swenson.

RECREATION COMMISSION:

J. Mitchell Ahern, *Chairman*; Gardner G. Emmons, Leigh S. Hall, Charles J. McKee, Carleton R. Metcalf.

TRUSTEES OF TRUST FUNDS:

Harry H. Dudley, Carl H. Foster, Edgar C. Hirst.

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS:

James W. Jameson, *President*; Robert W. Brown, Harry H. Dudley, Allen M. Freeman, Charles P. Johnson, Donald Knowlton, Charles J. McKee, Benjamin H. Orr, Gardner Tilton.

NINETEEN FORTY-TWO

Facts and Figures

¶ The City's financial condition showed an improvement of \$156,-771.98 of which \$47,771.98 was surplus from operations and \$109,-000.00 was a reduction in outstanding bonds and notes.

¶ Municipal accounting practices were revised by the adoption of a purchase order system which provides for the taking of discounts by prompt payment of bills.

¶ A \$214,389 assessed valuation increase placed the city's total taxable valuation at \$33,282,876 — an all-time high.

¶ The rent and sale of tax-deeded property netted the City \$2,709.87 as compared with \$818.03 in 1941.

¶ The average tax rate for 1941 was \$38.40, an increase of \$1.20 over that of the previous year.

¶ Delinquent property taxes acquired by the City at the Tax Collector's Sale amounted to \$40,504.50 — lowest since 1934.

¶ The Planning Board handled 18 studies covering various municipal problems; most of these studies were requested by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Public Works.

¶ Toxoid clinics were conducted by the Health Department for the prevention of diphtheria; 180 children under eight years of age were immunized.

¶ The City changed its policy in

regard to the hospitalization of indigents; hospitals were paid for service on a per diem basis for each patient instead of receiving a flat annual donation.

¶ Weekly library service for hospital patients and nurses was inaugurated.

¶ Registration records showed that the Public Library served 1,155 new borrowers.

¶ The number of old age assistance cases handled by the Relief Department increased; payments to oldsters averaged nearly \$7,000.00 monthly, the City's share of which amounted to about \$1,200.00.

¶ Of stolen property valued at \$3,579.79, the Police Department recovered \$2,702.76 worth.

¶ The Police Department extended its downtown patrol area to North State Street; the alarm system was thoroughly overhauled and several changes were made in box locations to permit greater efficiency in street patrol.

¶ Placing greater emphasis on the investigation of complaints, the Police Commission created the position of Police Inspector.

¶ The Police Department continued its highly successful sponsorship of a Junior Police Corps.

¶ Contrary to general belief, juve-

nile delinquency did not increase noticeably.

¶ The total loss due to fire was \$25,728.32 as against \$39,286.22 in 1941.

¶ The Fire Department purchased a new pumping engine to replace one of its older trucks.

¶ The Park and Cemetery Commission was abolished and its functions were transferred to the Board of Public Works.

¶ The Board of Public Works re-established the position of Commissioner of Public Works.

¶ The Highway Department tarred more than three miles of gravel road; 597 square yards of cement walks were constructed in the downtown area.

¶ Due to abnormal ice conditions, 10,099 cubic yards of sand were spread on streets and sidewalks during the winter season.

¶ As part of a program of re-establishing existing streets, the Engineering Division surveyed 28.79 miles of street and set 565 stone bounds.

¶ The per mile cost of maintaining the city's 80 miles of sewer mains was \$143.92.

¶ Completion of the street light candlepower readjustment program effected a 38 per cent increase in street illumination.

¶ A two-acre section of Pine Grove Cemetery in East Concord was developed by the Cemetery Division of the Department of Public Works.

¶ Snow removal and sanding during the winter season cost the City \$20,773.72.

¶ The Tree Division set out 196 shade trees along city streets; several newly developed streets were lined with shade trees.

¶ Considerable progress was made on the Rollins Park redevelopment project started after complete destruction of the park by the 1938 hurricane.

¶ The town pound in West Concord, one of the city's historic landmarks, was restored by the Department of Public Works working in cooperation with a local civic group.

¶ The city's annual water consumption amounted to 1,037,839,900 gallons of which 342,590,900 gallons were drawn from the driven well field in Pembroke.

¶ The per pupil cost of operating the city's schools was \$106.93 or \$14.79 per capita on the basis of total population.

¶ The outstanding bonded indebtedness of the Concord School District amounted to \$436,000.00; that of the Penacook School District was \$32,000.00.

CITY CLERK

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

ARTHUR E. ROBY.....*City Clerk*
MARGARET A. SPENCER...*Deputy City Clerk*
1942 Expenditure\$7,908.97

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

During 1942 the Board of Aldermen held 13 regular, one special and two adjourned meetings. The board also participated in three hearings. The board passed 59 resolutions and 15 ordinances during the year.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Board of Public Works met 24 times during 1942. Twelve of these were regular meetings, eight were special meetings, and four were public hearings.

VITAL STATISTICS

During the year, 597 births, 371 marriages and 626 deaths were recorded by the City Clerk. The number of births increased slightly over the 1941 total of 588. Marriages showed a 34 per cent increase over 1941. This abnormal increase in the number of recorded marriages can be attributed in various ways to the war situation. Deaths decreased from 682 in 1941 to 626. The large number of institutional deaths which occur in Concord each year makes the city's death rate a weighted one and one that is

subject to considerable annual fluctuation.

Due to the general policy of careful checking by war plants of persons seeking employment, the demand for certified copies of vital statistics continued to increase during 1942. The City Clerk's office issued 759 copies of such records at a charge of 50 cents each. Many additional certificates were furnished free of charge to persons under 21 years of age and persons entering the military services.

MORTGAGES AND CONDITIONAL SALES

Receipts from the recording of mortgages and conditional sales dropped from \$1,098.39 in 1941 to \$422.30 in 1942. This decrease was due to government restrictions placed on the time purchase plan and to the cessation of new automobile purchases.

LICENCES, FEES, ETC.

A sizeable reduction in revenue received from auto permits occurred during the year. The sum of \$27,969.48 was collected as compared to \$37,779.12 for the previous year. Restriction of travel and lack of new car registrations were largely responsible for the shrinking of this source of revenue. The large number of citizens who have left the city for the armed services, many of whom were car owners, is also a factor in this decrease. The year 1943 is certain to bring a further reduction in revenue from auto permits.

During the year the City Clerk's office collected \$10,153.21 in fees from various sources including taxi, theatre, bowling alley, pool table and circus licenses.

NEW ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

October 1, 1942, marked the beginning of a revised system of municipal accounting for the City of Concord. Under an amendment of Chapter Three of the Revised Ordinances, the City Clerk was made city accounting officer. A new order system was established for all city purchases with the exception of those made by the Board of Public Works. The system provides for semi-monthly payment of all city bills and permits the taking of discounts when these are available. One of the important advantages of the new procedure is that depart-

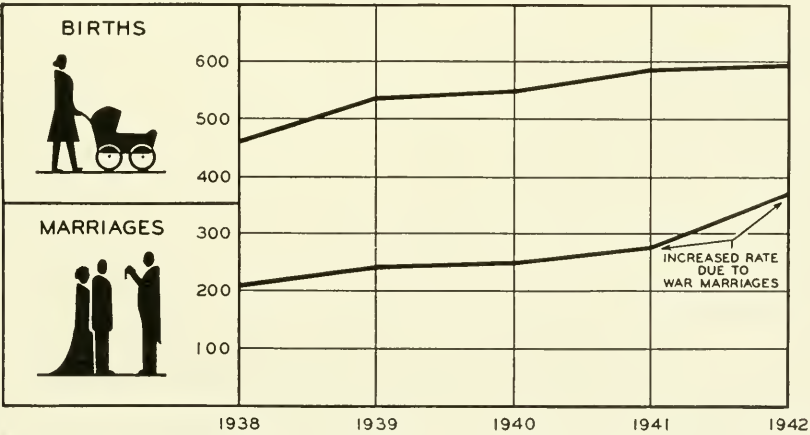
mental balances can be established at a glance. Formerly, this information was not available until some time after the close of each month's operations.

. . . Elections

Concord had two elections during the year, the State Primary on September 15, 1942 and the State Election on November 3, 1942. Filing fees received from candidates for representatives and ward officers amounted to \$102.00.

The city's election expenditures during 1942 totaled \$3,884.04. This money was spent for printing of checklists, salaries of election officers, rent of voting places, lunches for officials in charge of the polls, and miscellaneous supplies.

**BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES IN CONCORD
HAVE INCREASED ANNUALLY SINCE 1938**



ASSESSMENT

BOARD OF ASSESSORS

CLARENCE O. PHILBRICK, *Chairman*
JOSEPH E. SHEPARD, *Clerk*
EDWARD F. DONOVAN

1942 Expenditure \$11,107.24

REAL PROPERTY

During the year there were very few divisions of existing lots. The number of parcels of real estate in the city remained at approximately 12,000. The total number of deeds recorded in Concord was 467 or 163 less than the total for 1941. Seventy-six building permits were issued during the year, of which 27 were for new buildings and garages and 49 were for remodeling of old structures.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS AND POLLS

The city's total assessed valua-

tion for 1942 was \$33,282,876.00. This amount, which exceeded by \$214,389.00 the 1941 figure, was the highest valuation in the history of Concord.

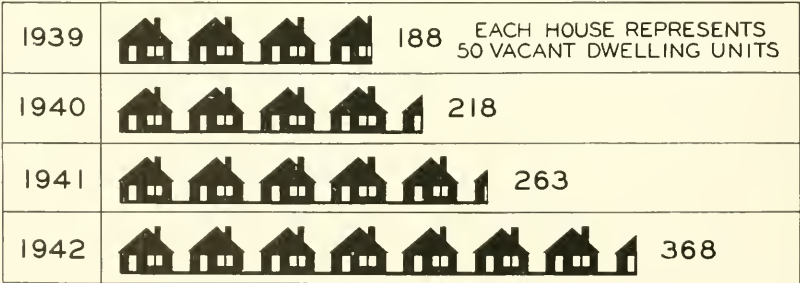
The number of polls listed during the year was 13,184. This represented a decrease of 690 from the total of the previous year. Of this decrease, 476 were men and 214 were women. There were approximately 2,000 more women poll taxpayers in the city than there were men.

TAX WARRANT

City, school and county appropriations amounted to \$1,280,049.-28. To this sum, the assessors added \$32,788.94 for errors and corrections to bring the total 1942 tax warrant up to \$1,312,838.22. On the basis of \$1,000.00 of tax valuation, the City rate was \$38.30 and the Penacook rate was \$41.30. The average rate for 1942 was pegged at \$38.40.

EDWARD F. DONOVAN
1935-1942

VACANT HOUSES ARE INCREASING



TAX COLLECTION

AMOS B. MORRISON *Tax Collector*
1942 Expenditure \$7,302.16

1942 COLLECTIONS

All but \$203,057.14 of the 1942 tax warrant of \$1,312,838.22 was collected before the closing of books on December 31, 1942. It was an interesting fact that although the 1942 warrant was larger than that of the preceding year by about \$48,000.00, the amount outstanding and uncollected at the end of the year was \$3,803.48 less.

During the year, by collection

and abatement, the outstanding taxes for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 were cleared from the Tax Collector's accounts. This was in line with the newly adopted policy of the Finance Committee to place the City on a sound current financial basis, and to concentrate collection efforts on taxes in arrears of not-too-long standing. To this end, there was included in the Tax Collector's budget request for 1943 a \$1,000 item for the services of a part-time collector whose duty it will be to seek payment of outstanding poll and personal taxes.

The accompanying table shows comparatively the amount of unpaid taxes on the City's books on December 31 for the past three years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>As of Dec. 31, 1940</i>	<i>As of Dec. 31, 1941</i>	<i>As of Dec. 31, 1942</i>
1932.....	\$ 2,142.64	.....	.....
1933.....	2,345.46	.....	.....
1934.....	3,569.11	.....	.....
1935.....	4,662.05	.....	.....
1936.....	5,059.99	\$ 4,883.53	.....
1937.....	6,342.98	5,924.65	.....
1938.....	7,156.18	6,405.61	.....
1939.....	7,470.15	6,311.56	\$ 5,618.11
1940.....	251,325.61	8,081.76	6,944.88
1941.....	.....	206,860.62	8,371.10
1942.....	.....	.....	203,057.14
Total.....	\$290,074.17	\$238,467.73	\$223,991.23

TAXES BOUGHT BY CITY

A considerable improvement in tax collections is indicated by the fact that the amount of back taxes which the City bought at the Tax Collector's Sale on September 27, 1942, was \$10,584.97 less than the

amount acquired in 1941. Last year's delinquent taxes totaled \$40,504.50.

The table which follows indicates the condition of delinquent taxes on December 31, 1942.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Am't Bought by City</i>	<i>Amount Redeemed</i>	<i>Abated by Assessors</i>	<i>Deeded to City</i>	<i>Amount Unredeemed</i>
1938.....	\$41,919.30	\$36,601.69	\$3,467.21	\$1,850.40	.....
1939.....	41,755.52	35,971.02	3,036.08	1,212.61	\$ 1,535.81
1940.....	51,089.47	30,757.43	2,777.72	869.39	16,684.93
1941.....	40,504.50	9,098.24	513.16	.....	30,893.10

FINANCES

CARL H. FOSTER.....City Treasurer
1942 Expenditure.....\$3,181.66

TRUSTEES OF TRUST FUNDS

HARRY H. DUDLEY
CARL H. FOSTER
EDGAR C. HIRST

CARL H. FOSTER.....Custodian
1942 Expenditure\$100.00

From a financial standpoint, Concord experienced one of its best years in 1942. During the course of the year, a 17 per cent improvement was effected in the City's financial condition. Although no small part of this betterment resulted from abnormal closing appropriation balances in certain departments due to war curtailed activities, most of the accomplished gain can be attributed to the fact that the Board of Aldermen continued to adhere to a debt reduction policy.

GENERAL FUND

Total receipts during 1942 amounted to \$1,538,033.63. Deductions by transfer totaled \$30,974.60 leaving a net balance available for expenditure of \$1,507,059.03. This sum exceeded by \$14,697.95 the estimate of revenue made at the beginning of the year.

Appropriations made during 1942 totaled \$1,492,361.08. This sum together with \$150,260.08 carried over from 1941, \$6,587.46 in departmental receipts and \$99,862.32 in transfers brought the amount available for expenditure up to \$1,749,070.94. Expenditures,

deductions, transfers and balances carried to 1943 amounted to \$1,746,740.52 leaving an unexpended balance of \$2,330.42.

The City closed its books on December 31, 1942 with an unappropriated surplus of \$271,668.61. Of this total, \$47,771.98 represented the amount carried to surplus as the result of 1942 operations.

BOND FUNDS

Bonds and notes retired during the year totaled \$179,000.00; new issues for airport purposes amounted to \$70,000.00. The \$109,000.00 reduction thereby effected reduced the City's general indebtedness from \$1,111,000.00 to \$1,002,000.00. This reduction does not reflect \$3,000.00 of bonds due in 1942 which were presented and paid in January, 1943.

Of the City's \$1,002,000.00 outstanding debt, \$438,000.00 represented municipal obligations, \$439,000.00 school bonds and notes and \$125,000.00 water precinct bonds.

TRUST FUNDS

On December 31, 1942, the Trustees of Trust Funds reported total assets of \$417,625.58 of which \$107,025.42 were permanent cemetery funds, \$236,137.19 were sundry cemetery funds and \$74,462.97 were library funds. New trusts created during the year totaled \$8,026.61.

Income from interest and dividends amounted to \$13,523.64. An additional \$900.17 was received from the sale of cemetery lots. Disbursements and transfers totaled \$12,835.60. A cash balance of \$5,423.02 in the unexpended income account was carried on the books at the close of the year.

LEGAL
SERVICE

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GORDON S. LORD.....*City Solicitor*

HENRY P. CALLAHAN  
(*In the absence of Mr. Lord*)

1942 Expenditure.....\$1,617.51

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During the summer of 1942 City Solicitor Gordon S. Lord entered the armed services of the United States. Mr. Lord was granted a leave of absence by the Board of Aldermen and Henry P. Callahan was elected to succeed Mr. Lord in the capacity of Acting City Solicitor.

LITIGATIONS

Petition of Trustees of Trust Funds, a request for interpretation of certain portions of the wills of Nathaniel Bouton and David Osgood, was acted upon by the Superior Court of Merrimack County and a decree was made by the court. The ruling of the court has been filed with the proper authorities.

Maude L. Crowley vs. City of Concord, an appeal from the alleged taking by eminent domain of certain lands of the petitioner, will be adjusted by the taking of land at the airport by the State of New Hampshire.

City of Concord vs. Marie A. Bourdeau, an action of the City to enforce a lien for water service on the real estate of the defendant, is pending action before the Superior Court.

Max Cohen and Bertha Cohen vs. City of Concord, an appeal from the ruling of the Zoning Board of Adjustment, was heard before the Superior Court. The ruling of the Zoning Board of Adjustment in this matter was upheld by the court. The attorney for the petitioners is arranging to have a reserved case in the Supreme Court relative to the interpretation of whether or not the

Cohens had a "legal use" of the premises at the time of the passage of the original zoning ordinance.

Richard Morton vs. City of Concord, an appeal from the ruling of the Zoning Board of Adjustment, was entered in the Superior Court on September 22, 1942. Answer of the City to the petition of said Morton was filed on September 30, 1942. In all probability the court will act upon this matter during its April, 1943, term.

ROAD DISCONTINUANCE

The City of Concord has petitioned the Superior Court for the discontinuance of Sheep Road and Clough's Mill Road. This matter was entered November 16, 1942, and has been referred by the court to the county commissioners for a hearing.

AIRPORT CONDEMNATION

During the past year the City Solicitor has been in consultation with the Airport Commission, the Attorney General's office and the owners of land in the airport area on frequent occasions. The City has been able to settle with many of these land owners. A number of owners who have not settled, have agreed to accept the valuation which will be placed upon the land by the commission appointed by the Superior Court to hear damage claims in the condemnation proceeding.

OTHER ACTIVITY

On numerous occasions, the City Solicitor has cooperated with different city departments in the interpretation of the city charter and ordinances. The solicitor has also been a member of several committees on special matters having to do with the activities of various boards and commissions.

PLANNING

CITY PLANNING BOARD

JAMES M. LANGLEY, *Chairman*

DUDLEY W. ORR, *Secretary*

EDWARD E. BEANE

DOUGLAS N. EVERETT

WARREN H. GREENE

JOHN B. JAMESON

HON. CHARLES J. MCKEE

AUSTIN E. PAGE

ROBERT W. POTTER

GUSTAF H. LEHTINEN *Director*

1942 Expenditure \$4,642.70

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Eighteen requests for studies were handled by the Planning Board during the past year. Of this number, 12 originated with the Board of Aldermen, four with the Board of Public Works, and one each with the Mayor and Airport Commission. Seven of the studies requested involved the layout, relocation and narrowing of streets. The remainder concerned a variety of municipal matters with particular consideration being given to problems relating to the sewer system, the municipal airport and recreational facilities.

Due to war restrictions on private development, a marked change of emphasis in the activities of the Planning Board occurred during 1942. Considerations of requests for

new streets and subdivision layouts were replaced by studies of current war-affected municipal problems and surveys of projects to be developed during the post-war period.

STREETS

The lack of definite layouts for many of Concord's streets was brought to the attention of the board by the Board of Aldermen. To the end that an official street map may be prepared for adoption by the Board of Aldermen, the Planning Board recommended that the Engineering Division of the Board of Public Works make every effort to expedite the survey of the streets involved.

The layouts of two existing streets in the East Concord section of the city, involving approximately 6,000 feet of street, were approved. In the case of one of these streets, extensive alterations contemplated by the W.P.A. were discouraged due to the limited use received by the street.

Relocations of sections of Oak Hill Road and Carter Hill Road to eliminate dangerous curves were recommended. Both of these roads are a part of the city's secondary road system and receive considerable use.

The board recommended that a petition to narrow a section of Pembroke Road, one of the main thoroughfares in the Plains area, be denied.

The matter of constructing additional sidewalks in the Plains area

was referred to the Planning Board by the Board of Public Works. After studying the sidewalk problem in relation to the new Dame School, new walks were recommended on the school property and a plan for supervising the movement of children to and from school was suggested to school authorities.

RECREATION

As a result of restrictions placed on travel, two studies involving the provision of added recreational facilities were referred to the board by the City Government. One of these related to the provision of suitable picnicking facilities in the city parks; the other concerned the proposed purchase and development of the Broken Bridge Swimming Area on the Soucook River. A definite program providing for picnicking facilities in the municipal park system was formulated and transmitted to the Board of Public Works. Extensive analyses of water and conditions along the Soucook River in cooperation with the State Board of Health indicated the existence of considerable pollution. In light of this fact, the board recommended that the purchase and development of the area be held in abeyance until such time as the purity of the river water meets with the approval of the State Board of Health.

AIRPORT

The year 1942 witnessed the relo-

cation and expansion of the runway plan at the municipal airport. In cooperation with the Airport Commission, the Planning Board participated in the preparation of preliminary layout plans which were approved in principle by the C.A.A. and the army engineers. The board's efforts were in no small degree responsible for the adoption of a runway plan which resulted in a minimum of land damage and which lends itself to future expansion.

The proposed construction of a new hangar to facilitate expanded operations at the airport was brought to the attention of the board by the Airport Commission. The board favored the construction of the hangar as an orderly part of the planned development of the municipal airport.

CITY REPORT

In 1942, for the third consecutive year, the City of Concord was awarded first prize for its annual report in a statewide town report contest sponsored by the University of New Hampshire. Supervision of the publication of the report has been an annual chore of the Planning Board since the 1939 issue.

HONOR ROLL

At the request of the Board of Aldermen, the Planning Board designed and prepared a roll of honor listing the names of Concord citizens serving in the armed forces.

The plaque, on which more than 2,000 names are posted at this writing, was erected on the plaza in front of the State House. At dedication exercises held early in 1943, the city presented the memorial to the American Legion.

RESEARCH STUDIES

One of the most important studies undertaken by the board during the past year related to the proposed establishment of a system of sewers in Concord. In cooperation with the City Solicitor and the City Engineer, practices in other cities were investigated and the various aspects of the Concord situation were thoroughly canvassed. A draft of a proposed ordinance has been prepared for submission to the Board of Aldermen at an early date.

At the request of the Board of Public Works, the board studied and approved the construction of a proposed storm sewer in the downtown section of the city. The board recommended that the project be deferred to provide employment during the post-war readjustment period.

In cooperation with the aldermanic fire board a factual study was made of a proposed new fire station in the Plains area.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

On behalf of the City Government a list of projects was prepared for submission to the Public Works Reserve as a part of the federal gov-

ernment's program to accumulate a reserve of useful work to be undertaken at the termination of the war.

In an effort to solve the problem resulting from the lack of adequate air raid alarm in many sections of the city, local defense officials and the fire board were assisted in the preparation of an audibility map based on information collected during previous tests.

At the request of the Mayor an estimate of 1943 income was prepared for budget purposes.

During the past year the Planning Board has devoted considerable time and effort to expanding and keeping up to date its files of data and maps pertaining to matters of municipal concern. It has been the policy of the board to place this material at the service of other city departments and the public in general. More and more people are turning to the Planning Board for answers to questions about Concord which they cannot find elsewhere. The board is ready to cooperate with the public and welcomes the opportunity to be of service at all times.

1943

During the coming year the Planning Board will present to the Board of Aldermen for adoption an Official Map covering the streets in the City Proper based on surveys by the City Engineer.

A preliminary study of the recreational possibilities of Penacook Lake is also contemplated.

PUBLIC HEALTH *and* SANITATION



BOARD OF HEALTH

- HON. CHARLES J. MCKEE, *Chairman*
- PAUL R. DONOVAN, M.D.
- THOMAS M. DUDLEY, M.D.
- CLINTON R. MULLINS, M.D.
- ELLSWORTH M. TRACY, M.D.
- DONALD G. BARTON, M.D., *Sanitary Officer*
- WALTER C. ROWE, M.D.
(In the absence of Dr. Barton)
- AUSTIN B. PRESBY, ... *Milk Inspector*
- 1942 Expenditure. \$6,644.74



GENERAL CONDITIONS

The general condition of health was very good in Concord during 1942. The Health Department was not confronted with any unusual public health problems. Regular visits were made at restaurants and other eating places during which special attention was given to the cleanliness of kitchens and toilets. In the downtown district, periodic inspections of alleyways were conducted during the summer season. All known health hazards, poten-

tial or otherwise, were closely watched and every necessary step was taken to protect public health. The department received splendid cooperation from the public in remedying unsanitary conditions.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

As in previous years, scarlet fever headed the list of communicable diseases; all cases in the city were of a very mild nature. A fewer than usual number of cases of measles were reported during the year. There was no marked change in the number of cases of other common diseases such as chicken pox, mumps and whooping cough.

Three cases of poliomyelitis were reported during the year as against two in 1941. Only one of these cases indicated a slight paralysis. No cases of diphtheria or typhoid fever were reported.

TOXOID CLINICS

The Health Department conducted six toxoid clinics during 1942 for the prevention of diphtheria. Five of these were in the city proper and one in Penacook. Altogether, 180 children between the ages of six months and eight years were immunized.

VITAL STATISTICS

A slight increase in the number of deaths occurred during 1942.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Diseases of the circulatory system	114	106	97	102	117
Cancer	32	32	42	27	36
Nephritis	28	20	14	21	19
Accidental deaths	17	18	10	7	12
Pneumonia	9	11	15	8	7
Diabetes	10	10	7	7	12
Tuberculosis	6	6	2	9	5



At a toxoid clinic for the prevention of diphtheria, the City Health Officer, assisted by the Public Health Nurse, is shown immunizing a youthful citizen

The total number of deaths recorded by the Health Department was 606, of which 308 were non-resident and 298 were resident deaths. Of the resident deaths 15 were under the age of one year; 4 were in the one to nine group; 5 were in the 10 to 19 group; 22 were in the 20 to 44 group; and 252 were in the 45 and over category.

The number of resident deaths due to seven common causes during the past five years is presented in the table on page 19.

In addition to the foregoing, 34 deaths due to cerebral hemorrhage and 12 deaths due to diseases of early infancy occurred during 1942.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

During the year the department received grants from the United States Public Health Service which enabled it to employ the services of a public health nurse and a public health engineer. Through this added personnel, much work was accomplished which otherwise could not have been undertaken.

COMFORT STATION

Many favorable comments have been received from the public in regard to the care and sanitation of the Comfort Station located in the police building on Warren Street. This facility was placed under the management and supervision of the

Health Department in 1941. Two attendants were on daily duty at the rest rooms during the past year.

. . . Milk Inspection

EFFECT OF WAR

War conditions brought many new problems during 1942 which affected the production, handling and distribution of milk in the Concord area. Government regulations designed to conserve material and manpower resulted in the discontinuance of special and call-back deliveries, the adoption of every-other-day delivery, the elimination of heavy cream sales and the institution of price ceilings.

In the matter of every-other-day milk delivery, adopted to save equipment, tires and gasoline, laboratory analyses have shown that there has been no deterioration in the quality of milk distributed in Concord. The prevalent belief that milk is one day old at the time of delivery is an erroneous one. Instead, plants are operated at full capacity every day and the entire output is delivered to one-half of the customers. This practice assures the individual user that the milk delivered is just as fresh as it was under the daily delivery system. It is important to note that the consumer is responsible for the extra day's supply of milk held in refrigeration and not the distributor.

PRODUCTION

During 1942, Concord's milk supply was obtained from 197 herds representing approximately 2,300 cows, all of which are tuberculosis and Bang's disease tested.

Of the total number of herds producing milk for the city, 48 were of three cows or less. Most of these small producers sold milk directly to the consumer. The milk supply of 149 herds was marketed through wholesale and retail channels.

During the year 25 producers representing 213 milch cows, discontinued business. The total number of new producers issued permits to sell milk in Concord was eight and represented the addition of approximately 50 cows in the local area.

Although the production of milk in the Concord area in 1942 was slightly less than during the previous year, there was sufficient fluid milk to meet the demand. The reason why the city did not experience a "pinch" was probably due to the fact that there was a significant decrease in population during 1942. The production of milk in the vicinity of Concord was not lowered by undue slaughter of dairy cows. In contrast to the drought of 1941, an abundance of rain fell during the year which filled dairy wells and enabled farmers to produce the largest crop of hay and ensilage in years.

DAIRY IMPROVEMENTS

The number of milk machines and electric cooling tanks on milk farms increased during the year. This was due in part to the shortage of farm labor. About 85 per cent of the producers operated with electric coolers. Many dairies were whitewashed during the year as the result of a clean-up program sponsored by the Milk Inspector.

DISTRIBUTION

Due to a federal order requiring dealers to reduce the butterfat of cream from 40 to 19 per cent or less, the sale of cream in Concord declined more than 50 per cent during 1942. As the result of this ruling, consumers adopted the practice of buying extra milk rather than light cream.

Of the total daily supply of milk distributed in the city, about 2.5 per cent was marketed as Grade "A" Milk. The remaining 97.5 per cent was sold as ordinary milk. Insofar as health quality is concerned, laboratory analyses during the past year have shown no bacteriological or chemical differences in the constituents of these two types of milk.

INSPECTIONS AND TESTS

For the purpose of determining the quality of milk being delivered to the consumer, the Milk Inspector collected and examined 1,214 sam-

ples of milk, 39 of cream and 49 of chocolate milk during the year. This examination was conducted on a monthly basis throughout the year and affected all dealers. Milk delivered at dairy plants was also tested and 440 quarts were condemned as unsatisfactory and returned to producers.

Weekly inspections were conducted at pasteurization plants to check equipment and pasteurization methods. For the purpose of determining whether milk had been properly pasteurized, a new test known as the "Phosphatase Test" was incorporated in the work of the department's laboratory.

During the year, 186 swab rinse samples were taken in eating places to determine by bacterial analysis whether food establishments were adhering to proper cleansing and sterilizing practices. A large majority of the samples collected were found to be satisfactory.

In order to insure a high standard of quality, all dairy products sold in Concord undergo periodic analysis at the Milk Inspection Laboratory in City Hall



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Annual Report 2023

RECREATION

PLAYGROUND COMMITTEE

RAYMOND V. LAPOINTE, *Chairman*

CHARLES P. COAKLEY

WILLIAM J. FLYNN

CLARENCE E. HUGGINS

THOMAS B. JENNINGS

PAUL G. CROWELL.....*Supervisor*

1942 Expenditures:

Operation.....\$10,733.16

Chlorinator.....\$195.00

. . . *Playgrounds and Bath*

THE WAR AND RECREATION

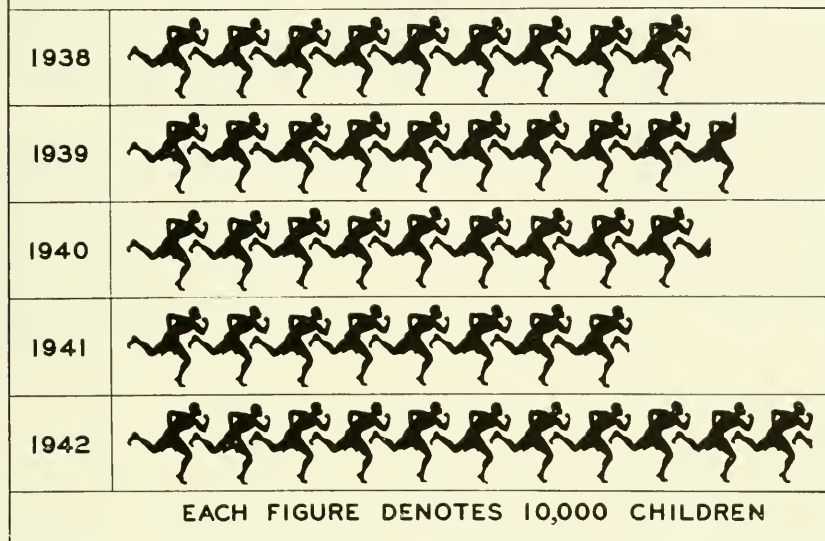
In time of war, there are many who believe that the use of public funds for recreation is money ill spent. In all sincerity, these people contend that every penny should be applied to some activity directly related to the war effort. In practice, such a procedure would be

fine if it were not for the fact that successful prosecution of the war depends in no small measure on an uninterrupted flow of supplies from the "home front." In order that production of war materials may be maintained at a level sufficient to meet the needs of the armed forces, it is imperative that every effort is made to secure a high standard of physical fitness and mental alertness at home. The scope of the war is so all-inclusive that it affects every man, woman and child regardless of whether that person is employed in war work or not. To be negligent in providing recreation for adults is to invite fatigue, poor health and reduced production efficiency; to be lax in furnishing children opportunities for healthful play is to let down the bars to juvenile delinquency. Nothing can be more important on "Victory Day" than the knowledge that children—men and women of tomorrow—have survived the struggle with strong bodies and clean minds.

An enthusiastic crowd — young and old — witnessed the swimming races at the White Park pool during the city's "safe and sane" Fourth of July celebration



PLAYGROUND ATTENDANCE BROKE ALL RECORDS IN 1942



ACTIVITIES

A full program of activities was conducted at the playgrounds and pools during the 1942 summer season. Because of the restrictions on travel, home playground activities were intensified. The lack of transportation necessitated the curtailment of inter-playground contests and all-day outings to nearby lakes. Similarly, the annual playground field day, usually held at the close of the season at Rolfe Park in Penacook, was omitted in 1942.

Summer sports activities included baseball, basketball, volleyball, tennis and horseshoe pitching. Midget and junior baseball games were very popular during the year. In the girl's athletic department, newcombs highlighted the field of sports. A very successful handicraft

program was conducted under the supervision of a special instructor. An exhibition of the work accomplished by the handicraft pupils at the various playgrounds was mounted in a downtown store and drew many favorable comments from the passing public.

As usual, the wading pools were very well attended during the summer. Swimming lessons were given at regular intervals at the pools and 85 children were taught to swim. The swimming season closed late in August with the annual aquatic meet at the Broken Bridge bathing area.

During the winter season skating and sliding areas were operated in various sections of the city. The main skating area at the pond in White Park was open to skaters on

68 days of the winter. The usual facilities for hockey were eliminated due to a sharp decrease in the number of older boys using the playgrounds.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

In line with a city-wide "safe and sane" celebration of the Fourth of July, the Playground Committee sponsored a holiday field day for children at White Park. A program of competitive sports was arranged and prizes in the form of defense stamps were awarded to the winners. Refreshments, including ice cream, hot dogs and tonic, were provided free of charge. More than 1,000 children participated in the celebration to make the occasion one of the most successful affairs in the city's playground history.

PLAYGROUND ATTENDANCE

The total attendance of 112,535 at the city playgrounds during the past summer exceeded all former figures. The 1942 total represented an increase of 30,000 over that of the previous year. The increase re-

sulted almost entirely from the fact that gasoline rationing curtailed pleasure driving during the summer vacation season. With family junks to the mountains, lakes and seashore out for the duration, more and more children turned to the playgrounds for their recreational needs. The jump in attendance was even more remarkable in light of a sharp decline in playground use by older boys and girls due to employment and call to service.

. . . Special Facilities

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RECREATION COMMISSION

- J. MITCHELL AHERN, *Chairman*
- GARDNER G. EMMONS
- LEIGH S. HALL
- HON. CHARLES J. MCKEE
- CARLETON R. METCALF

1942 Expenditure \$6,080.36

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BEAVER MEADOW GOLF COURSE

The 1942 season at the Beaver Meadow Golf Course was a busy one despite the war times. The

The pond at White Park is the "hub" of the city's skating activity. This is a typical Sunday afternoon scene during the winter sports season





Concord's extensive park and playground system offers ample opportunity for wholesome outdoor play. Swings and slides are always a popular attraction

proximity of the course to a bus line made it possible for numbers of people to play golf or tennis, and enjoy the club house facilities. Table tennis has grown in popularity, particularly with junior members. For the first time in years, bicycles came into use as a means of transportation to the club.

During the 1942 season, the club had a regular membership of 110, about 25 less than the total for the preceding year. This decrease was almost entirely due to former members having gone into the armed services. However, some of these servicemen used the course while home on furlough. One-day fees were paid by 1,475 golfers and 158 tennis players.

MEMORIAL FIELD

The Memorial Field was used during the spring and fall for Concord's scholastic events. Once again, the facilities at the field were

used for the Mid-State League Track Meet. During the fall season, a number of high school night football games were played at the field. These evening games continue to hold their popularity with Concord's sporting public.

With travel restrictions curtailing recreational opportunities on all sides, more and more Concord people have turned to tennis for outdoor sport. The six tennis courts at the athletic field were in almost constant use.

RUSSELL POND AREA

Aside from some care by way of upkeep, it was impossible to keep the Russell Pond Area open for winter sports because of insufficient funds. It is doubtful, however, if the area could have been used during the past season to any great extent because restrictions on transportation made the winter sports center more or less inaccessible.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES

OLIVER JENKINS, *President*

HENRY B. CANNON, JR.

JOSEPH J. COMI

EDWARD A. DAME

WILBUR H. FERRY

WILLIAM B. MCINNIS

PERLEY B. PHILLIPS

GEORGE W. RANDALL

ALEXANDER RENNIE, JR.

MARION F. HOLT.....*Librarian*

1942 Expenditure.....\$26,721.65

WAR SERVICE

During 1942, the Victory Book Campaign played a prominent part in the work of the Concord Public Library. The drive for books for the armed forces brought a generous and instant response from the people of Concord. The library staff sorted, packed and sent more than 12,000 books to military posts.

Cooperating in the drive to enlist war nurses, the library granted the Red Cross use of the main lobby for recruiting purposes for a two-week period. A booth was set up in the lobby to facilitate the recruiting activities of the nurses in charge of the drive.

In connection with civilian defense, an air raid protection program was worked out for the benefit of the public using the library building. The staff qualified as air raid wardens after an intensive training course in first aid and air raid procedure. A raid shelter was set up in the basement which has

been blacked out for the duration. Several air raid drills were conducted during the year with very successful results.

The reference department maintained its war information service with material sent from Washington. Many people availed themselves of this service during the year.

In cooperation with the City Planning Board, a list of the names of Concord citizens in the armed forces was posted in the lobby during the fall and winter to permit checking by the public. The names were later transferred to the honor roll on the state house plaza.

BRANCH LIBRARIES

Notwithstanding a cut in the budget, the trustees continued the operation of the four branch libraries. The branch at East Concord was moved to a room in the Eastman School to effect a saving in rent. Circulation in the branches increased during 1942 due in a large measure to transportation difficulties.

Although every effort has been made to provide an adequate flow of books to the branches, the matter of transportation from the main library still remains as a problem to the library staff. Should the means of public travel be further restricted, an increased demand for books at branches by people who cannot reach the main library is a certainty. Such a situation would greatly aggravate the problem of providing for a turnover of branch books.

CONCORD ROOM

The Concord Room was used during the year by the Concord

Historical Association for meetings and two exhibits. Considerable public interest was manifested in these exhibits, one of which related to original documents and the other to old school pictures.

MEETINGS

During the year, 78 meetings were held at the library in the Shakespeare and Concord Rooms. The facilities of the library were made available to the members of the New Hampshire Library Association during the organization's 53rd annual convention which was held in Concord in June.

HOSPITAL SERVICE

At the request of the New Hampshire Memorial Hospital, library service for patients was started in 1942. The service is a cooperative undertaking in which the library

furnishes books and transportation, the hospital provides space for books and a book truck to wheel to each patient's bedside, and the Gray Ladies of the Red Cross assist in giving out the books. The service is on a weekly basis and is definitely worthwhile because it helps patients to pass otherwise long hours by reading good books, and it provides books for nurses whose on-service hours prevent them from using the library.

The service is not given at the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital but books are taken from the library to the nurses' home where the collection is changed each month.

Student nurses in Concord are usually brought to the library to become acquainted with the facilities which are available to them. On various occasions, members of the

During the summer season, weather permitting, the children's story hour at the Public Library offers the added attraction of an occasional "open-air" meeting





To those who are interested in the city's past, the Concord Room located on the second floor of the Public Library offers a wealth of historical material

library staff have given talks to the nurses at the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital.

REGISTRATION AND BOOK COLLECTION

In 1942, the library served 1,155 new borrowers. A total of 2,670 children in the first six school grades used the library in connection with school work.

The library acquired 2,614 new books during the year to bring its total book collection up to 49,667.

SCHOOL COOPERATION

The library continued its policy of cooperating with school authorities during 1942. Programs of library service at the Garrison and Conant Schools were carried out and that

at the latter school was enlarged to include story telling, individual class projects and instructions in the use of the library. This work was accomplished by the children's librarian with the assistance of the teaching staffs of these schools.

At the Parker School, library service was provided for children traveling to and from school by bus. This activity was under the supervision of the young people's librarian. Seventh grade pupils were instructed in the use of the library during the fall term. During the year, student demand for material related to school work increased considerably. Requests of this type were handled by the reference department.

R E L I E F

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CITY RELIEF BOARD

RALPH L. STEARNS, *Chairman*

WINFIELD J. PHILLIPS

JOHN W. STANLEY

PARKER L. HANCOCK *Overseer of Poor*

CHARLES P. COAKLEY *Overseer of Poor
Ward 1*

1942 Expenditures:

City	\$40,411.35
Penacook	\$4,567.83

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GENERAL TREND

The city experienced a sharp reduction during 1942 in the number of persons who were wholly or partially on public assistance. This reduction resulted in a large decrease in money expended for relief.

The constantly increasing demand for manpower growing out of the war opened up good paying positions for many unemployed persons. Many part-time workers found permanent employment, and a number of relief clients formerly classified as “practically unemployable” located jobs which they could handle. A general upward surge of wages made many families, previously on supplementary relief, self-supporting.

Several relief recipients went to work in out-of-town defense industries and moved their families out of the city. Others left the relief rolls

when additional members of the family group found work and increased the family income to a point where no aid was needed.

Many men and women enrolled in the W.P.A. Vocational Training School to learn useful trades. Approximately 100 persons were recommended to this school by the relief office. In almost every instance, trainees found good paying jobs waiting for them upon completion of the course.

ADMINISTRATION

Many changes occurred during 1942 in the personnel of the City Relief Department. A new overseer was elected by the Board of Aldermen. During the year, five members of the relief staff left the employ of the department. Replacements were made in three instances.

The City Relief Office continued to administer all city and county relief cases in Concord. Administrative costs were divided between the city and county on about a 50-50 basis. At the close of the year, the department operated with seven employees, or four less than the number employed about a year ago.

RELIEF LOAD

The number of Concord persons on relief was cut about 50 per cent during 1942. At the beginning of the year, the Relief Department carried 281 active cases — 102 city and 179 county. These cases repre-

sented a total of 1,012 persons. By December 31, 1942, the number of city relief cases dropped to 72 and county cases to 92. The total number of Concord people on relief at the close of the year was 522.

A study of the 164 cases carried at the end of the year showed that there was very little likelihood that the relief load would continue to decrease. Only a few cases remained which had any prospect of being dropped from public assistance. Practically all of the cases on relief represented those chronically ill, aged persons or dependent children. A number of cases were of the extra large family type where supplementary aid was necessary to augment meager family earnings.

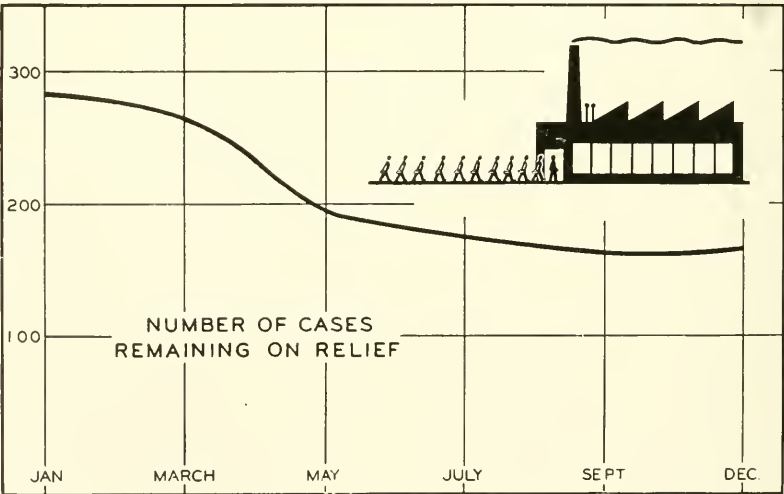
RELIEF COSTS

An over-all reduction in city and county relief costs of \$55,791.68 was effected in 1942. Of this reduction, \$11,065.02 accrued from city cases and \$44,726.66 from county cases. The total cost of relief in Concord during 1942 was \$106,-972.76. Of this sum, \$44,979.18 represented the cost of city relief and \$61,993.58 the cost of county relief.

W.P.A. PROJECTS

In January, 1942, there were 234 Concord persons employed on W.P.A. projects. These persons earned an average wage of \$60.50 per month which was sufficient, in most cases, to keep them off relief. During the year, the number of

**WAR JOBS CUT THE RELIEF LOAD
MORE THAN ONE THIRD IN 1942**



W.P.A. workers decreased rapidly as the federal government started to close out its work-relief agency. In December, when orders came that all projects were to close, only 31 Concord people were employed on W.P.A. work.

At times during the year as one project after another was discontinued, it was feared that many project workers would fall back on direct relief. Fortunately, almost all of these workers were absorbed by private industry and no significant increase occurred in city and county relief costs. In fact, the closing of some local projects effected a definite saving in that the appropriation of funds for sponsorship of made-work was no longer necessary.

The Relief Department sponsored sewing project employing about 25 women was discontinued by W.P.A. on the first of June. The project which provided clothes for children of poor families was continued with city and county funds until the opening of school in the fall. Women employed on the project were assisted in seeking other work and all but seven found new employment before the closing date.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

During the year, a great deal of time was spent by the Overseer and members of the staff in locating jobs for persons who were on relief. In many cases, persons applying for relief were placed almost immedi-

ately on jobs so that no public assistance was necessary.

A large number of homes of relief clients were inspected and where living conditions were found to be unsatisfactory usually due to the lack of adequate sanitary facilities, relief families were encouraged to move to better quarters. Much needless sickness was avoided by adherence to this practice of safeguarding the health of relief recipients.

Through the efforts of the department's case workers, many serious domestic relations problems of relief clients were solved. In numerous instances, the break-up of homes was averted by the timely intervention of the social worker.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Although direct relief as a whole decreased noticeably during 1942, old age assistance cases showed a decided upward trend. The city's contribution for this purpose amounted to about \$1,200 monthly. The county contributed approximately \$500 per month for county old age cases living in Concord.

Under the old age assistance plan, the city or county pays 25 per cent of the cost (dependent upon person's settlement). Of the remaining 75 per cent, the state pays 25 per cent and the federal government 50 per cent. Payments to needy old persons in Concord averaged nearly \$7,000 per month during 1942.

POLICE PROTECTION

POLICE COMMISSION

DANIEL SHEA, *Chairman*

GEORGE A. HILL

GUY A. SWENSON

ARTHUR W. McISAAC, ... *Chief of Police*

J. EDWARD SILVA, ... *Deputy Chief of Police*

1942 Expenditures:

Operation \$75,245.76
Traffic Lights \$2,208.48

DELMER G. THOMPSON

Patrolman
1931-1942

PERSONNEL

During the past year, the city was provided police protection by a staff of 28 permanent and 26 special officers. The number of sergeants on the permanent force was increased to two in April. Several changes in personnel were effected during the year due to death, retirement and resignation. In most part, vacancies were filled by promotion and appointment from the ranks of special officers.

COST TO CITY

The 1942 cost of operating the department amounted to \$75,245.76 or approximately \$6,000 more than that of the previous year. Most of this additional cost is the direct

result of salary increases voted by the Board of Aldermen to city employees. The department's earnings for the year amounted to \$1,302.79. Of this amount, \$1,203.14 was used to offset an appropriation overdraft.

CRIME DATA

A slight increase occurred in the number of felonies committed during the year. Sixty-five of the 99 felonies reported to the department were cleared by arrest.

Presented herewith is a breakdown by type of the felonious offenses committed in Concord during 1942.

<i>Classification of Offenses</i>	<i>Reported</i>	<i>Cleared</i>	<i>Active</i>
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	1	1	0
Rape	2	2	0
Breaking and Entering . .	20	10	10
Larceny	54	34	20
Other Assaults	7	7	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	6	4	2
Embezzlement and Fraud .	9	7	2
Total	99	65	34

STOLEN PROPERTY

Property valued at \$3,579.79 was stolen during the year. The department succeeded in recovering \$2,702.76 worth or 75.5 per cent of this property. Three autos reported stolen were recovered and each case was closed by the arrest of the guilty party.

MISDEMEANORS

Arrests in connection with less serious offenses were as follows: 232 for drunkenness, 31 for operating

a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, five for sex offenses, nine for offenses against the family and children, 41 for disorderly conduct, 142 for violation of road and driving laws, and 72 for violation of traffic and motor vehicle laws.

INVESTIGATIONS

A total of 1,096 investigations were conducted for the federal government and industries engaged in defense production. Reports were filed on 216 accident investigations.

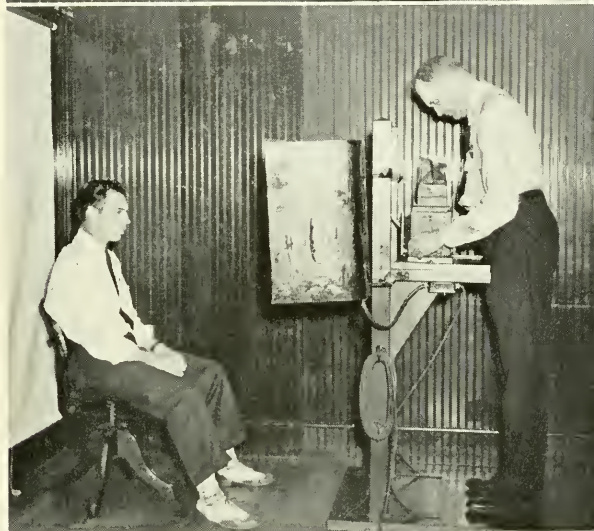
IMPROVEMENTS

The fuel oil situation necessitated the conversion of the heating facilities at the Penacook Station to the use of coal. A stoker was installed and a considerable saving in the cost of fuel consumed was effected without loss of heating efficiency.

At police headquarters, several minor improvements were made and the building was given a thorough cleaning. Additions to the fixtures included the installation of new desks and filing equipment. By using its regular personnel, no extra labor costs were incurred by the department in accomplishing these improvements.

In cooperation with the fire department, the police alarm system was thoroughly overhauled. Many

Positive identification is an essential part of modern police work. These views depict the different stages of the identification procedure at Police Headquarters. (Top) Fingerprinting (Center) Photographing (Right) Weighing and measuring





Proficiency in the use of firearms is required of all Concord policemen. This view shows a group of officers at pistol practice on the department's outdoor range

changes were made in the location of boxes in order to improve the efficiency of street patrol. A number of new boxes were installed on North State Street and this section of the downtown district was added to the area covered at regular intervals by patrolmen.

ORGANIZATION CHANGES

Department officials have been placed in charge of the desk at headquarters on a 24-hour-a-day basis. This procedure has greatly expedited the investigation of complaints and has the further advantage that all matters of police concern receive the immediate attention of an official who is vested with the authority to institute prompt action.

On May 1, 1942, the position of inspector was created in the department and filled from the ranks by competitive examination. It is the duty of the inspector to take care of all founded complaints and make a complete and thorough investigation in each instance. Since the office was established, a definite increase in the number of apprehensions has been noted.

CURTAILED ACTIVITY

Due to the current shortage of gasoline and tires, the department has cooperated in the war effort by sharply curtailing police cruiser activities. Mileage has been reduced wherever it has been possible to do so. Cruiser schedules have been rearranged in a manner to permit a

minimum of travel in the provision of adequate police protection.

AUXILIARY POLICE

The activities of the auxiliary police force, which was organized in 1941, have been continued under the supervision and able leadership of the captain of police. Regular meetings of the force were held twice a month. Members have been instructed in approved practices of coping with incidents that might occur during the present emergency.

JUNIOR POLICE CORPS

During the past year, the department continued its highly successful sponsorship of a junior police corps. The purpose of this activity is to foster a better understanding between the police department and the city's youth, to develop and inspire patriotism, to encourage faithfulness to home, church and school, to give boys an idea how law enforcement and courts work, and to keep juvenile crime at a minimum.

Membership in the junior police is limited to 35 boys between the ages of 10 and 14. An interesting program has been worked out which includes instruction in first aid, military drill, calisthenics, sports, educational movies and talks by guest speakers.

Junior police activities are conducted at no expense to the taxpayer. Members of the department donate their time in supervising the program. Such financial assistance

as has been necessary has been subscribed to by public-spirited citizens.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Once again, it is recommended that the part of the main police building now used by the clinics should be turned over to the department for its own use. The gradual expansion of records and the need for a room for examination of persons being detained makes this request an urgent one.

In anticipation of post-war traffic again assuming its place as one of the department's major problems, it is recommended that an officer from the regular force be selected for an intensive course of traffic study at Northwestern University. The department believes that a trained officer would be able to effect improvements in traffic conditions in Concord which would reduce fatalities, injuries and property damage and make travelling more convenient.

APPRECIATION

The department wishes to express its appreciation for the cooperation it has received from the police commission, the city government and various city departments. No small measure of credit for the effectiveness of police work in Concord is due to the general public. The department appreciates the assistance it has received from the public and hopes to continue to merit its trust.

PROBATION

MUNICIPAL COURT

JUDGE WILLIAM L. STEVENS

ROBERT L. COLBY, ... *Probation Officer*

1942 Expenditure \$1,524.97

PROBATION OFFICER'S DUTIES

The duties of the Probation Officer include supervising a probationer's activities and checking his improvement record in school, home, church and social surroundings. The officer also supervises probationers who report periodically to the probation office. At the end of each month, the Probation Officer makes a report to the State Probation Department covering all cases referred to him by the Judge of the Juvenile Court. In addition to this activity, a considerable amount of time and effort is spent in preventing juvenile delinquency. The success of this work depends not so much on what the Probation Officer does individually as it does on the cooperative efforts of all organizations concerned with attaining beneficial results for the juvenile.

The balance of the Probation Officer's activity covers cases of neglected children and non-support. In the matter of neglected children, the Probation Officer investigates each case and submits a report in writing to the court describing what the conditions are under which the neglected child is living and recommending what action, if any, should be taken to provide better care and environment for the child. In a non-

support case, an investigation is conducted and a report is made to the court covering the welfare of the family whose income is being mismanaged to the extent that members are not being properly fed and clothed. The outcome of such a case often finds the father placed on probation and required by court order to furnish a definite sum of money from his earnings each week for the support of his family. In this connection, it is the duty of the Probation Officer to see that the father abides by the order of the court.

CAUSE OF DELINQUENCY

The primary cause of juvenile delinquency during the past five years has been improper supervision by parents of their children. Juveniles have been accorded privileges beyond the scope of parental supervision. This has been particularly true since the onset of the war. The underlying cause for this condition can be attributed to the fact that one or both parents are employed, leaving no one in their absence with responsibility for the care of their children.

1942 TREND

While the country has experienced an increase in juvenile delinquency since the start of the war, delinquency in Concord has not increased. The city has been relatively free from the impact of the war as it affects juveniles. However, a definite increase in delinquency is a very real probability when migrant families return to Concord from defense factory areas.

MUNICIPAL COURT

WILLIAM L. STEVENS.....	<i>Judge</i>
PETER J. KING.....	<i>Special Judge</i>
JOHN W. STANLEY.....	<i>Clerk</i>
1942 Expenditure.....	\$2,945.00

ORGANIZATION AND JURISDICTION

Although the Municipal Court constitutes the judicial branch of the City of Concord, it is in fact an instrument of the State of New Hampshire. Its judges are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council. In addition to Concord, the court serves surrounding towns where court facilities are lacking. Most of the cases which are tried by the court involve infractions of state laws and regulations.

The Municipal Court has original jurisdiction in all criminal cases which are punishable by a fine of less than \$500 or imprisonment of less than one year. Criminal cases where the penalty exceeds these limits are bound over to the Superior Court, and, if bail is allowed, the amount of surety is set by the Judge of Municipal Court. The court also hears cases involving juvenile offenders and dependent and delinquent children.

In civil cases, the court's jurisdiction extends to those actions where claims for damages are less than \$500 and where the title of real estate is not a factor. This jurisdiction is exercised in concurrence with the Superior Court.

CASES TRIED

There was a general decrease in the number of cases — criminal and civil — which came before the court in 1942. To some degree, this decrease can be attributed to a population loss due to the large number of young men who left the city during the year for service in the armed forces. Another contributing factor to a lessening of crime was the rapid expansion of employment which removed idleness as an important cause for lawlessness. Still another reason for fewer court cases was the reduction in travel growing out of war restrictions on the use of automobiles. Motor vehicle violations decreased noticeably.

The court tried 910 criminal cases during 1942 as compared with 1,601 during the preceding year. The number of civil cases exclusive of small claims was 131 as against 165 for 1941. Small claims dropped from 111 to 65 during the same period. The court acted on 29 juvenile cases or four more than the total for the previous year.

REVENUE AND COSTS

During the year, \$5,437.54 was collected in fines, costs and sundry fees, an amount that fell considerably short of the \$9,151.25 total of 1941. At the end of the year, after making all necessary transfers and payments, the sum of \$2,290.39 was paid to the City Treasurer. It is an interesting fact that for the first time in several years, net receipts were less than the \$2,900 which the City raises annually for the operation of the court. However, it is important to note that the court is not run for revenue purposes.

FIRE PROTECTION

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FIRE BOARD

CHARLES P. COAKLEY, *Chairman*

CLARENCE L. CLARK

WILLIAM J. FLYNN

ROBERT W. POTTER

WILLIAM T. HAPPNY.....*Fire Chief*

MICHAEL J. MARTIN }*Deputy Chiefs*
MILAN R. PIPER }

FRED M. DODGE.....*District Chief*

1942 Expenditures:

Operation.....\$77,820.26
Fire Truck..... 9,000.00

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

CORNELIUS O'BRIEN

Deputy Chief
1906-1942

W. CARL RILEY

Call Man
1931-1942

FIRES AND FIRE LOSS

The City of Concord experienced no real serious fires during 1942. The Fire Department responded to 598 alarms, of which 57 were box alarms. The total number of calls

answered was exactly the same as the total for the preceding year.

There was an appreciable decrease in loss due to fire during the year. The total loss for 1942 was \$25,728.32 as against \$39,286.22 for 1941. In view of the fact that the number of alarms did not decrease, the considerable reduction in fire loss can be attributed largely to the efficiency of the fire force in coping with every emergency. Another factor contributing to the decrease was the arrest of persons responsible for the wave of incendiary fires which plagued the city during 1941.

Insurance payments covered the 1942 fire loss to the extent of \$23,634.79. The net loss for the year was \$2,093.53. This amount was less than one-third of the net loss suffered during the previous year.

FIRE PREVENTION

During the year, the department exerted every effort to eliminate fire hazards. Regular routine inspections were made in public and private buildings especially those located in the downtown business district. Power oil burning equipment was carefully checked and the regulations governing the installation of these units was rigidly enforced.

As in previous years, a series of fire drills and special instructions in fire prevention was conducted in the city schools by members of the department.

	<i>Value</i>	<i>Loss</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>Ins. Paid</i>	<i>Net Loss</i>
Buildings.....	\$360,021.60	\$14,827.48	\$289,475.23	\$14,258.09	\$ 569.39
Contents.....	87,902.53	10,900.84	69,673.76	9,376.70	1,524.14
Total.....	\$447,924.13	\$25,728.32	\$359,148.99	\$23,634.79	\$2,093.53

APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL

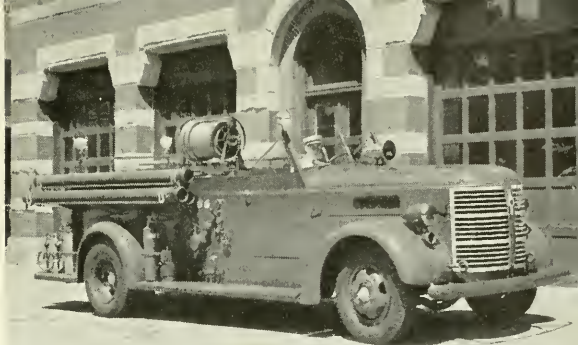
Out of six fire stations, two in the city proper and one each in the city's four suburbs, the department operates 14 fire trucks, a service truck and two official cars. During the year, a new pumping engine was purchased to replace one of the older trucks which had outlived its usefulness.

The department is equipped with 18,450 feet of two and one-half inch hose and 2,200 feet of three-quarter inch booster hose.

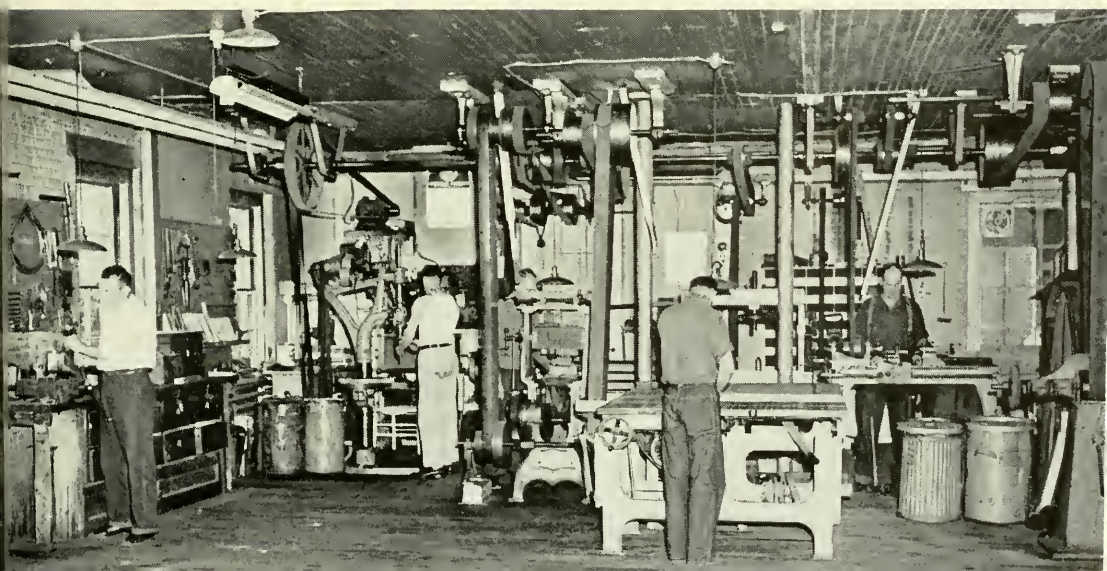
The city's fire-fighting personnel consists of 26 permanent and 174 call men. During the year, six regular and 20 call men entered the armed services of the United States.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE ACTIVITY

Concord's three companies of auxiliary firemen, approximately 100 strong, underwent an intensive training program during 1942. During various air raid drills conducted by civilian defense authorities, the auxiliary fire force gave a good account of itself in handling prepared "incidents". The Fire Department is proud of the fact that it can mus-



(Top) This new pumping engine is the first acquired under a planned program of fire truck replacement. (Center) Two-way radio communication is the latest addition to Concord's fire-fighting equipment. (Below) The department does its own repair work at the Central Station machine shop





An artist's conception of local auxiliary firemen in action at a Penacook factory fire

ter 300 trained men in event of an emergency.

Early in 1942, the department placed its fire signal system at the disposal of local civilian defense authorities for air raid alarm purposes. On the whole, the department's warning devices in all sections of the city have functioned satisfactorily during practice black-outs.

RECOMMENDATION

The replacement of old fire trucks, which was started this year under the capital budget system, should be continued on an annual basis as soon as the present emergency is ended to insure continued department efficiency.

. . . Fire Hydrants

BOARD OF HYDRANT COMMISSIONERS

EDWARD E. BEANE, *Chairman*
WILLIAM T. HAPPNY
PERCY R. SANDERS

1942 Expenditure. None

Due to the fact that war restrictions halted building activity and residential development during 1942, no new fire hydrants were installed by the Board of Hydrant Commissioners. All existing services were maintained in good working order.

Water for fire protection was available from 798 hydrants of which 687 were public and 111 were private services.

WEIGHTS *and* MEASURES

GEORGE W. WILDE

Sealer of Weights and Measures

1942 Expenditure \$1,210.97

Due to commodity scarcities and purchase restrictions brought on by the war, people everywhere have suddenly acquired an active interest in weight and measure. This is especially so in relation to food purchases.

The Sealer of Weights and Measures has redoubled his efforts to protect the buying public against short measure and to cooperate in every way with merchants to the end that weight and measure shall be accurate.

SPECIAL ACTIVITY

Special attention has been given to the reweighing of packaged goods and to the visibility of weighing devices. Underweight packages have been ordered adjusted to the stated

weight, and all scales used for direct customer purchases have been ordered placed so that the weight indicator is visible to the buyer.

During the year, the State Department of Weights and Measures placed at the disposal of the sealer a fuel oil delivery testing truck. All local fuel truck meters have been tested and sealed.

Careful attention has been given to wood deliveries. For its own protection, the public is reminded that wood dealers are required to provide customers with a sales slip showing the dealer's name and address, the date of delivery, the name of the purchaser, the grade and quantity of wood, the price per unit and the total amount due.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

	Correct	Adjusted	Condemned	Incorrect	Cautioned	Idle
Scales	393	157	9			
Weights	652	1				
Liquid Measures	131	6	3			
Gasoline Pumps	170	54	12		44	16
Kerosene Pumps	23				1	1
Grease Dispensers	90					
Oil Bottles	498					
Tank Trucks	21	5	2			
Packages	384	1,002*				
Coal	1			2		
Cart Bodies	13			4		
Yard Sticks	16					

*Underweight — 243; overweight — 759.

The Sealer of Weights and Measures is shown testing the accuracy of the meter of a fuel oil delivery truck. The special testing equipment is available to the City through the courtesy of the State Department of Weights and Measures



Z O N I N G
B U I L D I N G
P L U M B I N G

Zoning, building and plumbing are interrelated in that each in its own way has to do with the structural development of the community. During 1942, in the interest of the war effort, the War Production Board restricted non-essential building activity to a bare minimum. The sharp decrease in zoning appeals, building activity and plumbing permits reflects this stop-construction order.

. . . Zoning

BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT
DONALD G. MATSON, *Chairman*
JOHN S. CORBETT
A. CLIFFORD HUDSON
HAROLD E. LANGLEY
LAURENCE M. MEYER

MRS. FRANCES A. RICHARDSON *Clerk*
1942 Expenditure \$143.56

During the year, 11 appeals were taken to the Zoning Board of Adjustment. Of this number, four were granted, six were granted conditionally and one was denied. One of the appeals granted conditionally pertained to a junk yard use which the Superior Court remanded to the zoning board for further hearing. The board granted the appeal conditionally on the grounds that insufficient evidence had been presented to prove the use injurious, noxious, offensive or detrimental to the neighborhood.

. . . Building

EDWARD E. BEANE *Building Inspector*
1942 Expenditure *None*

During 1942, 75 permits were issued for all types of construction as compared to 169 in 1941. Of this number, 33 were for new work and 42 were for repairs and alterations. The valuation of permits issued fell off from \$394,105.00 in 1941 to \$124,295.00 in 1942. Eighteen permits were issued for new dwelling units during 1942, 11 of which were for single family houses. During 1941, permits were issued for 58 dwelling units.

. . . Plumbing

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF
PLUMBERS
WILLIAM J. BISHOP, *Chairman*
EDWARD E. BEANE
ARTHUR W. SARGENT

EDWARD E. BEANE *Plumbing Inspector*
1942 Expenditure *None*
1942 Receipts \$29.00

Plumbing activity was cut to the bone during 1942. This was due not only to the ban on building construction but also to government restrictions placed on the sale of plumbing fixtures and supplies. Plumbing permits were issued in 57 instances. Plumbing inspections totaled 134 for the year. Two applicants for master plumber's licenses and one for a journeyman's license were examined by the Board of Examiners of Plumbers during the year. One master plumber's license was issued.

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JOHN SWENSON

and Cemeteries

Trees	6,329.98
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STREET IMPROVEMENTS

In keeping with the policy of a reduced construction program during the war, the department did not undertake any large highway projects during 1942. However, various small but important improvements were effected. Among these was the relocation of the Old Turnpike Road from the city dump to the south-end bridge. This project entailed the elimination of an exceedingly dangerous curve.

In the west-end residential section, Hillside Road from Center Street southerly, and Minot Street from Woodman Street to School Street were graded and tarred.

Haines Road in the Plains area was widened, straightened and surface treated with tar. This road receives considerable use as a by-pass connection between two trunk line highways. A sharp curve on the Shaker Road was also straightened in order to eliminate a perilous traffic hazard.

In order to correct a dangerous step in the Main Street sidewalk, the entrance to Market Lane from Main Street was regraded and surfaced with tar.

A new rail fence was erected on the Old Turnpike Road along a steep embankment. The department also built a boulder fence on Eastman Street around the curve of Horseshoe Pond.

During the year, the department constructed three new culverts to facilitate drainage under highways. These were located on Lake View Drive, Virgin Hill and Airport Road. The Airport Road culvert is a part of the extensive new drainage system recently installed at the

Concord Municipal Airport.

More than three miles of gravel roads were surface treated with tar during 1942. These roads include Cemetery Street, Crescent Street, Appleton Street, Haines Road, parts of Locke Road and Portsmouth Turnpike.

New tar sidewalks were built in the Plains area for the accommodation of children attending the new Dame School on Canterbury Road. In the downtown business district, 597 square yards of hard-surfaced sidewalks were replaced with cement walks.

HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE

War restrictions have made it increasingly difficult to obtain materials for highway maintenance. In the item of tar, alone, roads on which it was to be applied had to be certified by the Public Roads Administration as necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. As the result of this ruling, only 138,783 gallons of tar were used for road maintenance during 1942 as compared with 282,700 during the previous year. A substantial reduction in the amount of cold patch material used was also effected. A total of 1,290 tons was applied as against 1,980 tons in 1941. This decrease was due in most part to improved road conditions.

SNOW AND ICE

A total of 49.6 inches of snow fell during the winter season. After each storm, streets were promptly freed of snow by 14 department-owned trucks and two graders augmented by 11 hired trucks. Two sidewalk tractors and 17 horse-drawn plows were used to keep

walks open for pedestrian travel.

The department's rotary plow, acquired late in 1941, was used very effectively last winter in clearing snow from downtown streets. Without this equipment, the city would have been faced with a serious snow removal problem due to the lack of available manpower for street clearing purposes.

A total of 10,099 cubic yards of sand was spread on streets and sidewalks during the year. This amount was almost double the quantity used in 1941. Abnormal ice conditions contributed largely to this increase.

During the year, \$8,227.70 were expended for snow removal and plowing and \$12,546.02 for sanding streets and sidewalks.

REFUSE AND GARBAGE SERVICE

The volume of trash collected varies but slightly from year to year. Collections during 1942 totaled 56,780 cubic yards as compared with 55,676 cubic yards in 1941. This work was accomplished at a cost of \$31,769.11 or approximately 55 cents per cubic yard.

Table garbage was collected on the same basis and over the same territory as in 1941. This service cost the city \$3,900.00 for the year.

ENGINEERING

As a part of its program of re-establishing existing streets, the Engineering Division surveyed 28.79 miles of street. In connection with this work, 565 street bounds were set during 1942.

A total of 14,607 feet of road, sidewalk and curb was grade staked for the Highway Division. No new



The Highway Division's rotary snow plow is shown clearing an airport runway

streets were laid out during the year.

The division reproduced 2,208 maps and plans and recorded 467 transfers of property. Sewer plans and assessors' maps were brought up to date.

SEWERS

Due to the war, the sewer construction program was curtailed sharply. The 1942 work program was confined to minor main line extensions and replacements. The sanitary sewer system was extended on Rumford Street, Crescent Street, Carpenter Street and Ridge Road. At Center Street in Penacook, a new sanitary sewer was constructed, and the Clinton Street sewer was relaid from South Fruit Street, westerly. A short storm sewer was constructed at Borough Road.

During the year, four catch basins and four manholes were built, and 13 new house connections were laid. Fine progress was made by the maintenance crew on the program of cleaning main line sewers. In addition to this work, 104 plugs were removed from lateral lines.

The 1942 per mile cost of maintaining the city's 80 miles of sewer mains was \$143.92.

STREET LIGHTING

The street light candlepower readjustment program started in 1941 was completed during the year. Eight new sodium lights were installed. On December 31, 1942, the municipal street illumination system consisted of 1,603 lights ranging in candlepower from 600 to 10,000. This service cost the city \$40,238.18 which represents an increase of \$2,443.28 over the previous year.

TREES

During 1942, the Tree Division set out 196 shade trees along city streets. In addition to these, eight trees were set out on school properties, seven at the East Concord playground, and a like number at the town pound in West Concord.

As a part of the division's tree planting program, several newly developed streets were lined with shade trees. These included Wild-

mere Terrace, Hillside Road, Jordan, Wilson and Roosevelt Avenues.

In the spring, the Tree Division carried out its annual gypsy and brown tail moth control program in all parts of the city. Results obtained were very effective and the city was remarkably free of these pests during the year.

PARKS

During the year, the Park Division expended no little effort in improving the physical plant and facilities of the city's park system. At White Park, a part of the swamp between the pond and the ball field was graded. Reclamation of this swampy section will greatly enhance the aesthetic value of the park. Picnicking facilities at the park were used frequently during the summer due to war-time pleasure travel restrictions. To meet the demand for greater facilities, additional fireplaces and picnic tables were provided in the wooded upper area of the park.

Considerable progress was made

Most of the city's refuse is collected by horse-drawn vehicles. These teams are playing an important part in conserving gasoline and tires for war use



STREET LIGHTING READJUSTMENT PROGRAM INCREASED LIGHT-38% INCREASED COST-8%

LUMENS		600	1,000	2,500	4,000	10,000	TOTAL
TYPE OF FIXTURE							ALL TYPES
NUMBER OF FIXTURES	1940	1,211	2	215	143	0	1,571
	1942	1,041	173	239	57	93	1,603
TOT. LUMENS BY TYPE	1940	726,600	2,000	537,500	572,000	0	1,838,100 (\$37,141.50)
	1942	624,600	173,000	597,500	228,000	930,000	2,553,100 (\$40,238.18)

during 1942 on the Rollins Park redevelopment program. This work has been going on ever since the 1938 hurricane uprooted the old-growth pine that covered the greater part of the area of the park. Additional trees were planted and newly developed grass areas and flower beds were carefully maintained. The picnicking facilities at the park were expanded to meet the increased demand for this type of outdoor recreation. During the winter months, eight bird-feeder stations were maintained at the park by the division's personnel. Needless to say, the area has become an important bird sanctuary.

After many years of very little use, West Garden on North Main Street was "rediscovered" last summer by many Concord citizens. Limited in area, yet one of the most beautiful spots in the city, the garden offers a pleasant retreat to the public. During the summer season,

many employees of a large nearby industry availed themselves of the facilities and pleasant surroundings of the garden to enjoy outdoor noon lunches. One of the most successful open-air events of the summer, a strawberry festival, was held at the garden under the sponsorship of a local church group.

CEMETERIES

There were 216 interments in city cemeteries during 1942. This number was the lowest in any year since 1931. Fifty-one cemetery lots were sold during the year. The revenue received from the sale of lots amounted to \$2,700.00.

At Blossom Hill Cemetery, a new two-grave section containing 100 lots was developed. The memorial chapel was redecorated and reopened for burial service use. Approximately 4,000 feet of gravel roads in the cemetery were tarred for the first time. A like amount of surface-treated road was also tarred.



All city shade trees are sprayed by means of this automotive equipment

About 1,000 feet of gravel walks were eliminated by loaming and seeding.

During 1942, the Cemetery Division undertook the development of two acres of the area of Pine Grove Cemetery in East Concord. This work necessitated much grading, leveling and loaming. Improvements were carried out in accordance with plans prepared by the Engineering Division. The project involved the construction of 1,500 feet of new roads. A considerable amount of work remains to be done; plans call for the completion of the project in 1943.

DEFENSE ACTIVITY

The department has continued to work in close cooperation with local civilian defense authorities. During the various salvage drives conducted in 1942, men and equipment were made available for col-

lection and loading purposes. In connection with the tin salvage program, the department made regular weekly collections at grocery store deposit centers and transported the salvage material to the railroad loading point. The department's personnel and equipment were placed at the service of defense officials during the various air raid drills held during the year.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The department has extended its cooperation to the various city departments. Examples of this service include rolling the ball field at Memorial Field for the Recreation Commission, building a service board for the Planning Board, drilling holes in sidewalks for police traffic signs, and providing bandstand facilities at various parks for public concerts.

In cooperation with the West Concord Garden Club, the department undertook the restoration of the historic town pound at West Concord. The granite walls of the pound were reset and an appropriate sign was erected calling attention to the fact that the pound was established in 1830. The land around the pound was graded and seeded and several shade trees were set out on the lot by the Tree Division.

At the request of the Northeast Timber Salvage Agency of the United States Department of Agriculture, a road was constructed from Clinton Street to Turkey Pond. Logs stored in the pond since the 1938 hurricane are being processed into lumber to be used in the national war effort.

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

BOARD OF AIRPORT
COMMISSIONERS

HON. CHARLES J. MCKEE, *Chairman*
ROBERT W. POTTER, *Clerk*
CHARLES A. BARTLETT
SAMUEL B. DUNSFORD
JOHN N. ENGEL
CHARLES W. HOWARD
JOHN SWENSON

1942 Expenditures:

Airport Expansion	\$9,632.53
Alterations to Administration	
Building	5,000.00
Hangar Construction	986.90
Operations	6,041.71
1942 Earnings	2,784.86

No single agency of the city government has been more closely associated with activities bearing directly on national defense and all-out prosecution of the war than has the Municipal Airport. During the past year, almost every phase of the airport and its operations was expanded tremendously to meet the demands of war-time aviation. Without reservation, it can be said that 1942 marks the year during which the Concord Municipal Airport attained its full stature as a major public service enterprise.

AIRPORT EXPANSION

The airport expansion project authorized in 1941 by the Board of Aldermen in connection with the national program of airport development got under way early in 1942 and, for all practical purposes, was completed by the time

winter set in. The expenditure of federal funds for local airport purposes, first set at \$379,000 by Congress, was increased at various times during progress of the work until the government's contribution finally amounted to about \$459,000. The City, for its share of the cost of the project, raised \$30,000 to be used to purchase additional land. As the year ended, condemnation proceedings were still in process on the matter of award for damages for land taken.

The newly expanded airport covers an area well over 600 acres or three times the area of the original layout. The landing field's two-runway design was changed to one of three runways. The new runways, roughly twice as long and one-half again as wide as those which they replaced, were relocated according to a plan which takes into account the possibility of a need for even greater runway length in the future. An extensive drainage system and modern field lighting facilities were also installed as part of the expansion program.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS TO PLANT

During the year, major improvements were made at the administration building. At a cost of about \$5,000, the structure was converted from a one and one-half to a two story building. This structural change resulted in the addition of four badly needed offices. At the same time, the basement was rearranged to provide classroom facilities for ground school instruction.

As part of the alterations to the administration building, a glass-



These are a few of the large number of planes being used at the Municipal Airport to train flyers under the C. A. A. supervised war training service program

enclosed control tower was constructed on top of the main structure. All sections of the landing field are clearly visible from the tower, from which air traffic in and out of the port can be routed so as to permit a maximum of operating safety.

In order to provide more space for the storage of planes, especially during winter months, the roof of Hangar No. 1 was raised about four feet. This added height is sufficient to permit vertical dead storage of double the number of planes that can be housed in the hangar using the conventional storing arrangement.

Because of the greatly increased activity at the airport, the Board of Aldermen, late in 1942, authorized the expenditure of \$40,000 for the construction of a new hangar. The proposed new structure, plans of which call for many modern service facilities, will replace Hangar No. 2 which has outlived its usefulness.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS AGENCIES

The activities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the U. S. Department of Commerce at the airport increased in scope during the year. In addition to the two-way radio communication, teletype interphone and radio beam services which the C. A. A. has operated at the airport for several years, the agency moved its regional inspection service from Portland, Maine and Boston, Massachusetts to Concord establishing here a centralized branch. The Portland branch of the C. A. A. war training service was also transferred to Concord. This action was taken as the result of the army ban on civilian flying in the eastern seaboard area. The Concord Municipal Airport was chosen because of its central location in the region. The administrative offices of the C. A. A. occupy the ground floor of the administration building while the agency's

technical equipment is operated from second-floor quarters.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU

Transferred to the airport from downtown offices in 1941, the U. S. Weather Bureau completed its first full year of operation at the administration building during 1942. Due to military demands, the weather reporting service's technical facilities were enlarged and its personnel increased from two to five.

CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING

A complete reorganization of civilian pilot training at the airport occurred during 1942. The training program formerly conducted by the William E. Martin Flying Service under C. A. A. sponsorship was replaced by the war training service also under C. A. A. supervision.

By contract arrangement, the new training program is conducted by the William E. Martin Flying Service in cooperation with the E. W. Wiggin Flying Service, the Denison Airport Operating Company

and the Bayside Flying Service. This combination of flying services created at the Concord airport one of the largest, if not the largest, privately-operated training groups in New England.

Trainees under the war program are members of the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps. The local training groups are made up of undergraduates of Northeastern University, Tufts College and Rhode Island State College.

During the past year, courses have been conducted in elementary and secondary flying. A training course for instructors has also been a part of the flying curriculum.

In less than a full year's operation, the expanded flying school has graduated 525 students representing approximately 18,000 hours of flying time. Currently, the school is operating on a 24-hour basis with 190 students, on a schedule which calls for 4,000 hours of flying per month. The number of planes used for training varies from 30 to 50.

Air cadets who have successfully completed their training at the Municipal Airport are shown participating in outdoor graduation exercises



W A T E R S U P P L Y

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS

JAMES W. JAMESON, *President*
ROBERT W. BROWN
HARRY H. DUDLEY
ALLEN M. FREEMAN
CHARLES P. JOHNSON
DONALD KNOWLTON
HON. CHARLES J. MCKEE
BENJAMIN H. ORR
GARDNER TILTON

PERCY R. SANDERS.....*Superintendent*
1942 Expenditures.....\$81,725.16
1942 Receipts.....\$87,030.91

CONSUMPTION

The war has had very little if any effect on the consumption of water in Concord. Water Department measuring devices indicated that 1,037,839,900 gallons of water were drawn from the city's two sources of supply during the past year. This amount was considerable less than the total for 1941, a year during which Concord experienced a real severe summer drought and a heavy demand for water for lawn sprinkling and garden purposes. The 1942 total represented a return to normal consumption.

Of the total amount of water used, 695,249,000 gallons, or better than two-thirds, were drawn from Penacook Lake, the city's chief supply source. The driven well field near the Soucook River in Pembroke accounted for the remaining 342,590,900 gallons. A total of 31,-960,950 gallons, or 60,167 gallons

daily, was pumped from the high service system into the extra high service system by means of automatic pumps located at the Extra High Service Station on Columbus Avenue.

Regular daily pumping was started at the driven well field on November 9, 1941 and continued until December 9, 1942. During this period the water level at Penacook Lake rose two feet to a point three and four-tenths feet below the overflow. In anticipation of a normal spring run-off sufficient in amount to lift the level of the lake to the overflow mark, further pumping at the Pembroke station was discontinued.

CONSTRUCTION

Due to restrictions imposed by the War Production Board on material purchases, the Water Department's construction and replacement activities were at a near standstill during the year. Aside from two short extensions of small street pipe, ten new services and 34 meter installations, no new work was undertaken during 1942.

Chief project to suffer from curtailed construction was the 24-inch main replacement from the junction of North State and Rumford Streets to Penacook Lake. With the assistance of the W. P. A., approximately one-third of this job was completed in 1941. Work will be resumed on the project as soon as materials and labor are available after the end of the war.

FINANCES

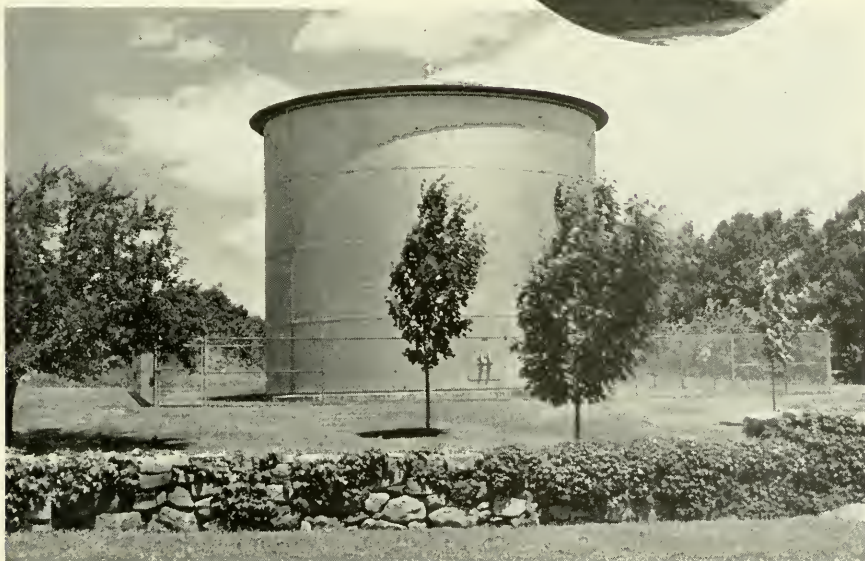
The receipts of the Water Department for 1942 totaled \$87,-

030.91. Expenditures for bonds, interest, construction and maintenance amounted to \$81,725.16. Receipts exceeded expenses by \$5,305.75. During the year, \$17,000 in water bonds were retired.

The normal course of Water Department finances was altered somewhat due to the proscription on new construction. It has been the water works annual policy to apply a certain portion of the revenue received from water sales for new construction and replacement. Unable to undertake new work, the department was faced with a situation whereby its rate structure was developing more revenue than was needed solely for operation and maintenance. In order to adjust this condition, the Board of Water Commissioners authorized the abatement of all water bills due

October 1, 1942 for water supplied during the previous three months. Bills for the use of hose for the season of 1942, and one-half of bills for the six months flat rate covering the period beginning October 1, 1942 and ending April 1, 1943 were also abated. The amount of money involved was \$29,075.91. This abatement was made possible only by unusual war conditions. In no sense should it be considered as setting a precedent for future abatements.

These views show the extra high service pumping station and standpipe



PUBLIC SCHOOLS

BOARD OF EDUCATION

FRANKLIN HOLLIS, *President*
CHARLES F. COOK
GERARD L. GAUDRAULT
MRS. LELA Y. JOHNSON
MRS. VIOLET L. McIVOR
MRS. EDWINA L. ROUNDY
DONALD W. SALTMARSH
DIXON H. TURCOTT
MRS. BERTHA H. WOODWARD

NATT B. BURBANK. *Superintendent*
H. RAYMOND DANFORTH

(In the absence of Mr. Burbank)

Cost of Operation:

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1942:
\$354,383.20

. . . Concord School District

The total number of pupils enrolled in Concord public schools during the year ending June 30, 1942 was 3,314. This represented a loss of 71 against the previous year. The daily average membership was 3,240 and the average daily attendance was 3,027. Despite war conditions, it would seem that Concord held its own to an unexpected degree in the matter of enrollment.

WAR EFFORT

A great deal of attention was given in all schools during the past year to the Schools at War Program. This program sought to use the natural interest and enthusiasm of school children to promote the war effort and, at the same time, to teach practical patriotism to the boys and girls. Along these lines,

thousands of dollars worth of stamps and bonds were purchased by the students, over 200 tons of scrap were collected, and thousands of pounds of tin cans were salvaged for use in the war effort. It was possible to use this interest on the part of the pupils as a motivating force in history, geography and current events lessons.

One of the outstanding contributions of the schools in the war effort was in the field of rationing. The teachers functioned willingly and efficiently to make it possible for the people of Concord to get various ration books without delay.

COST OF OPERATION

A study of the financial picture of the Union School District for the school year ending June 30, 1942, shows that the cost of operating the schools exclusive of the bonded indebtedness and cafeterias was \$354,383.20. This represents a per pupil cost of \$106.93 or \$14.79 per capita of the total population of Concord exclusive of Ward One according to the 1940 census. The taxes raised for school purposes in 1942 represented 39 per cent of the total tax bill of the City of Concord. There is at the present time a total of \$436,000.00 of bonded indebtedness.

PENSIONS

During the year, the School Board and the Pension Committee of the Concord Teachers' Association spent much time and effort in a revision of the Teachers' Retirement System for the Concord School District. The purpose of this revision is to put the pension system on a sound operating basis. The following excerpt is from the report of

the Board of Education: "As stated in the last report of the Board, the present system was set up on the theory that it would eventually become self-supporting from contributions by teachers. It is the Board's unanimous opinion that we must readjust our approach to this problem. It is an unsound principle that the teachers, in view of the size of their salaries, should be expected to bear the whole cost of a pension system. Actually, declining interest rates, declining mortality rates, and the increase in the cost of living make it impossible for the teachers to afford to contribute a sufficiently large percentage of their salaries to make such a system self-supporting. The principle that the employer should be responsible for at least part of the cost of a retirement system has become well established. The teachers are willing to increase their contributions and we are revising the old system upon the principle that the District will underwrite the difference between the amount of pensions the contributions by the teachers will produce and pensions at half pay for life. Concord can and should afford what this will cost."

TEACHERS

The teacher situation in Concord offers a peculiar problem, namely, that though there are many teachers in the small towns who would like to get into Concord to teach, these teachers can only sign contracts during the brief period in which they are free from other contractual obligations. This means that from May to the first of July, Concord has a wide field for selec-

tion of teachers. However, if after the first of July and during the school year, the district loses teachers, it is as hard pressed as the small towns to find replacements because most teachers are then under contract for the ensuing school year. So far, the district has been very fortunate in securing good substitute material to fill the positions left open by men going into the armed forces.

PROBLEMS

One of the serious problems for the coming school year is that of providing for adequate medical inspection for students due to the great scarcity of doctors. It is hoped that through the advice and cooperation of the Medical Association, the district will find a solution to this problem before the opening of school in September.

Another problem concerns the athletic program in the Rundlett Junior High School. For several years the auditorium on the third floor has been used as a gymnasium to the very great detriment of the physical plant. Also, the noise from the gymnasium classes has been a handicap in carrying out classroom work on the lower floors. The problem is not easy of solution for it

Getting in the scrap — Concord's school children show the spirit that makes victory a certainty



calls for a new gymnasium which could not be constructed under present conditions. However, it is proposed to work out a program which will utilize the playground to its fullest capacity during the fall and spring months and which will provide for the teaching of certain health units in the classrooms during the winter months.

. . . *Penacook School District*

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

BOARD OF EDUCATION

- FRANK BEEDE, *Chairman*
- CLAIRE V. BRECKELL
- MRS. KATHERINE BUTTS
- JAMES J. HAYES
- LESLIE H. JONES
- ALFRED J. YORK

GEORGE W. SUMNER *Superintendent*

Cost of Operation:

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1942:
\$38,425.68

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

During the year ending June 30, 1942, the Penacook school district was operated at a cost of \$38,425.68, an amount \$922.22 in excess of the 1941 figure. Although payments of principal on the bonded debt dropped from \$3,000.00 to \$2,000.00, increases occurred in most operating items sufficient in amount to more than offset the decrease in bond payments. During the year, expenditures for teachers' salaries and fuel increased \$1,027.38 and \$1,117.39, respectively, to head the list of higher costs. At the end of the year, the district's bonded debt stood at \$32,000.00.

The City of Concord raised \$29,684.98 for the support of Pena-

cook schools from property within the district valued at \$1,980,923.00. The district's tax rate for school purposes amounted to \$14.98 per \$1,000.00 of assessed valuation. A total of \$9,608.18 was received from other revenue sources.

MEMBERSHIP

The average membership of students attending Penacook schools dropped from 382 to 370 during the year. High school membership decreased from 215 to 187 during the same period. According to the headmaster of the high school, this decrease in attendance can be attributed to the fact that a larger than usual number of older children left school to go to work due to abnormal employment conditions.

EFFECT OF WAR

The policy of adapting the school as far as possible to the unusual needs of pupils in the present war emergency has been continued. In accomplishing this end, every effort has been made to keep up standards in regular courses to the end that each student may be well equipped to meet the normal problems of life.

More and more, teachers have been called to take up new duties, both connected with and outside of their regular work. Registrations in connection with the rationing program were conducted by the teaching staff.

Penacook is finding it increasingly difficult to retain and find the kind of teachers it needs. Attractive opportunities in the armed services, in war plants, and in other school systems are creating a serious shortage of teachers.

APPENDIX



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND STATISTICS

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GENERAL FUND

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 1941—DECEMBER 31, 1942

<i>Assets</i>	<i>December 31st</i> <i>1941</i>	<i>1942</i>	<i>Increase</i> <i>Decrease *</i>
<i>Cash:</i>			
In Depositories	\$170,440.79	\$129,501.19	\$ 40,939.60 *
Undeposited Cash — Tax Collector	3,103.23	689.44	2,413.79 *
Undeposited Cash — City Clerk	117.47	114.82	2.65 *
Revolving Fund — City Clerk	250.00	250.00	.....
Custody of City Officials . . . . .	.....	2,398.94	2,398.94
Accounts Receivable — Trustees . . . . .	.....	18,449.81	18,449.81
<i>Taxes Receivable:</i>			
Uncollected —			
Levy of 1936	4,883.53	.....	4,883.53 *
Levy of 1937	5,924.65	.....	5,924.65 *
Levy of 1938	6,405.61	.....	6,405.61 *
Levy of 1939	6,311.56	5,618.11	693.45 *
Levy of 1940	8,081.76	6,944.88	1,136.88 *
Levy of 1941	206,860.62	8,371.10	198,489.52 *
Levy of 1942 . . . . .	.....	203,057.14	203,057.14
<i>Reimbursable Expenditures:</i>			
Merrimack County	7,197.57	5,389.75	1,807.82 *
Other Municipalities	616.81	153.57	463.24 *
Less: Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	1,584.93 †	1,221.48 †	363.45
Tax Liens (Unredeemed Taxes) Bought by City	49,371.34	49,094.80	276.54 *
Property Acquired by Tax Collector's Deed	6,394.20	6,107.93	286.27 *
Total Assets	<u>\$474,374.21</u>	<u>\$434,920.00</u>	<u>\$ 39,454.21 *</u>
<i>Liabilities and Surplus</i>			
<i>Current Debt:</i>			
Temporary Loans in Anticipation of Taxes	\$100,000.00	\$	\$100,000.00 *
Bonds and Coupons Due	217.50	3,275.00	3,057.50
Reserves and Overlays — For Uncollect- ible Taxes, Etc. . . . .	.....	.....	.....
<i>Appropriations:</i>			
Unexpended Balances Carried to 1943:			
Concord Airport	872.62	1,232.87	360.25
Union School District	130,699.71	140,019.53	9,319.82
Penacook School District	9,737.85	10,827.22	1,089.37
Public Library	512.40	.....	512.40 *
School District Bond Interest	8,437.50	7,896.77	540.73 *
<i>Unappropriated Surplus:</i>			
1942 and Prior Years	223,896.63	271,668.61	47,771.98
Total Liabilities and Surplus	<u>\$474,374.21</u>	<u>\$434,920.00</u>	<u>\$ 39,454.21 *</u>

† Denotes Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942

Unappropriated Surplus Per Books December 31, 1941	\$223,896.63
Add:	
Amount carried to Surplus for Year Ended December 31, 1942	47,771.98
Unappropriated Surplus Per Books December 31, 1942	<u>\$271,668.61</u>

GENERAL FUND

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN APPROPRIATED SURPLUS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942

Credits

Unexpended Balances	\$51,444.43	
Less: Overdrafts	<u>19,870.64</u>	
Net Unexpended Balances		\$ 31,573.79
Accounts Receivable — Trustees		18,449.81
Excess of Revenues Over Estimates		<u>14,697.95</u>
Total Credits		\$ 64,721.55

Charges

Decrease in Receivables:		
City Clerk	\$ 2.65	
* Taxes Receivable	14,476.50	
Reimbursable Items:		
County	\$1,807.82	
Municipalities	<u>463.24</u>	
	\$2,271.06	
Reserve Deducted	<u>363.45</u>	1,907.61
Tax Liens		276.54
Tax Deeded Property	<u>286.27</u>	
Net Decreases		<u>16,949.57</u>
Amount Carried to Surplus — 1942		<u>\$ 47,771.98</u>

* Includes charges for abatements.

GENERAL FUND

ANALYSIS OF CHANGE IN NET DEBT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942

Net Debt, December 31, 1941		\$887,103.37
Additions:		
Bonds and Notes Issued During 1942:		
Municipal Airport Bonds	\$ 40,000.00	
Municipal Airport Notes	<u>30,000.00</u>	70,000.00
Total		\$957,103.37
Deductions:		
Bonds and Notes Retired During 1942:		
Municipal Bonds	\$ 68,000.00	
School Bonds	24,000.00	
School Notes	20,000.00	
Municipal Notes — Auditorium	25,000.00	
Municipal — W.P.A.	<u>25,000.00</u>	
	\$162,000.00	
Water Bonds	<u>17,000.00</u>	
Reduction for Bonds and Notes Retired		<u>179,000.00</u>
		\$778,103.37
Deduction for Amount Carried to Surplus, representing the results of operations for the year 1942 and transactions affecting prior years . .		<u>47,771.98</u>
Net Debt, December 31, 1942		<u>\$730,331.39</u>

SUMMARY

Net Debt, December 31, 1941	\$887,103.37
Net Debt, December 31, 1942	<u>730,331.39</u>
Improvement in Financial Condition	<u>\$156,771.98</u>

GENERAL FUND

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942

<i>Title of Appropriation</i>	<i>Carried from 1941</i>	<i>Current Appropriation</i>	<i>Cash Receipts</i>	<i>Transfers</i>	<i>Total Amount Available</i>	<i>Deductions and Expenditures</i>	<i>Transfers and Other Debits</i>	<i>Total Charges</i>	<i>Unexpended Balances Overdrawn*</i>	<i>Carried to 1943</i>
<i>General Government:</i>										
Mayor.....	\$	\$ 3,500.00	\$		\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,129.08	\$	\$ 3,129.08	\$ 370.92	\$
City Clerk.....		7,825.00		83.97	7,908.97	7,908.97		7,908.97		
City Solicitor.....		1,617.51			1,617.51	1,617.51		1,617.51		
City Treasurer.....		3,281.66			3,281.66	3,281.66		3,281.66		
Sealer of Weights and Measures.....		1,220.00			1,220.00	1,210.97		1,210.97	9.03	
Assessors.....		11,558.00			11,558.00	11,107.24		11,107.24	450.76	
Elections.....		3,884.04			3,884.04	3,884.04		3,884.04		
Tax Collector.....		6,800.39		501.77	7,302.16	7,302.16		7,302.16		
Board of Aldermen.....		1,915.00			1,915.00	1,915.00		1,915.00		
Municipal Court.....		2,945.00			2,945.00	2,945.00		2,945.00		
City Hall and Auditorium.....		8,230.00		225.03	8,455.03	8,455.03		8,455.03		
Care of City Clocks.....		50.00			50.00	10.72		10.72	39.28	
Printing and Stationery.....		2,725.30			2,725.30	2,725.30		2,725.30		
Zoning.....		200.00			200.00	143.56		143.56	56.44	
Repair City Buildings.....		1,000.00			1,000.00	320.63		320.63	679.37	
Auditing.....		1,000.00			1,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00		
Civilian Defense.....		3,000.00			3,000.00	2,607.91		2,607.91	392.09	
City Planning Board.....		4,685.00			4,685.00	4,642.70		4,642.70	42.30	
<i>Protection of Persons and Property:</i>										
Police.....		74,042.62		1,203.14	75,245.76	75,245.76		75,245.76		
Fire Department.....		77,435.52		384.74	77,820.26	77,820.26		77,820.26		
Damage by Dogs and Dog License Expense.....										
Probation Officer.....		1,524.97		194.60	1,719.57	1,719.57		1,719.57		
<i>Health:</i>										
City Physicians.....		1,800.00			1,800.00	1,642.97		1,642.97	157.03	
Health.....		6,925.00			6,925.00	6,044.74		6,044.74	880.26	
Comfor Station.....		2,080.00			2,080.00	2,023.89		2,023.89	56.11	
Family Welfare Society.....		350.00			350.00	350.00		350.00		
District Nursing Association.....		350.00			350.00	350.00		350.00		
District Nursing Association (C).....		350.00			350.00	350.00		350.00		
District Nursing Association (P).....		200.00			200.00	200.00		200.00		
Department Public Works.....		266,650.00		24,131.42	290,781.42	275,457.86		275,457.86	15,323.56	
Public Library.....		18,980.44	790.00	6,429.81	26,721.65	26,721.65		26,721.65		
<i>Charities:</i>										
Old Age Assistance.....		11,200.00			11,200.00	12,451.28		12,451.28	1,251.28*	
City Poor.....		47,925.00			47,925.00	37,600.00		37,600.00	10,325.00	
Dependent Soldiers (City).....		2,350.00			2,350.00	1,050.00		1,050.00	1,300.00	
Uncollectible Reimbursements.....						200.92		200.92		
Dependent Soldiers (County).....				5,080.45	5,080.45	5,250.00		5,250.00	169.55*	
County Poor.....				58,731.45	58,731.45	58,000.00		58,000.00	731.45	
Work Relief Projects.....		3,500.00			3,500.00	2,802.88		2,802.88	697.12	
W.P.A.....		20,800.00			20,800.00	3,785.22	17,014.78	20,800.00		
Patriotic Purposes.....		900.00			900.00	899.10		899.10	.90	

Parks and Playgrounds:

Park Department	15,690.69	15,690.69	12,723.04	2,676.25	15,299.29	291.40
Playgrounds and Pools	11,535.92	11,535.92	10,733.16		10,733.16	802.76
Tree Department	8,400.00	8,400.00	6,329.98		6,329.98	2,070.02
Band Concerts	500.00	500.00	500.00		500.00	
Recreation Commission	3,100.00	3,012.60	6,080.36		6,080.36	32.24

Public Service Enterprises:

Cemeteries	20,388.00	14,676.25	35,064.25		35,064.25	
Airport	872.62	3,617.10	6,041.71		6,041.71	1,232.87
Airport—Administration Building	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00	

Unclassified:

Taxes Bought by City	40,504.50	40,504.50	40,504.50		40,504.50	
Discounts and Abatements			24,335.18		24,335.18*	(1)
Tax Sales Abated and Deeded			4,707.27		4,707.27*	(2)
Incidentals and Land Damage	2,500.00		1,106.54		1,393.46	
Planning Board Director	200.00		110.76		110.76	
Tax Refunds	148.49		148.49		148.49	
Roll of Honor	500.00		293.54		293.54	
Estate of Charles R. Corey	2,500.00				2,500.00	
Sirens—Civilian Defense	1,000.00				1,000.00	

Interest:

City and Precinct Notes and Bonds	12,502.35	47.50	11,785.06	17.50	11,802.56	
School District Bonds	8,437.50	170.00	17,230.81*	(6)	17,294.56	7,896.77

Payments to Other Divisions of

Government:

County Tax	194,247.83	194,247.83			194,247.83	
Union School District	337,951.62	2,664.53	331,296.33		331,296.33	
Penacook School District	31,669.00	170.37	30,750.00		30,750.00	

Payments of Bonds and Notes:

General City and Precinct (3)	135,000.00*		135,000.00		135,000.00	
Union School District	47,000.00		47,000.00*	(6)	47,000.00*	(6)

Equipment:

City Clerk	250.00		250.00		250.00	
Fire Department	9,000.00		9,000.00		9,000.00	
Public Works	752.40		752.40		752.40	
Public Works	3,300.00		343.00		343.00	
Playgrounds and Pools	195.00		195.00		195.00	
Police	2,282.00		2,208.48		2,208.48	
W.P.A.	4,200.00		4,200.00		4,200.00	
Total	\$150,260.08	\$118,312.13	\$1,586,358.87	\$19,772.28	\$1,606,131.15	\$159,976.39

(3) Deduction:

Water Department (Bond Payments)	17,000.00		17,000.00		17,000.00	
Total Per Books	\$150,260.08	\$118,312.13	\$1,569,358.87	\$19,772.28	\$1,589,131.15	\$159,976.39

Less:

Charities Department Cash to General Fund						
Cemetery and Library Transfers		18,449.81*			2,367.02*	2,367.02
Bond and Coupons Unpaid						
Grand Total	\$150,260.08	\$ 99,862.32	\$1,563,716.85	\$19,772.28	\$1,583,489.13	18,449.81*
					3,275.00*	3,275.00
					\$ 2,330.42	\$163,251.39

* (1) Tax Abatements (Current and Prior Years).

* (2) Tax Sales Abated and Deeded.

* (3) Includes Water Department Bond Payments.

* (4) Cash Returned to General Fund by Overseer of Poor.

* (5) Transfers to General Fund in 1943.

* (6) Bonds and Coupons Paid from General Fund in 1943.

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942

<i>Source</i>	<i>Estimated Revenues</i>	<i>Actual Receipts</i>	<i>Deductions by Transfer</i>	<i>Net Balances</i>	<i>Excess or Deficiency*</i>
<i>Local Taxes:</i>					
Taxes — 1942 Levy	\$1,356,457.41	\$1,107,149.19	\$ 501.77	\$1,106,647.42	\$249,809.99*
Taxes — Prior Years		209,463.69		209,463.69	209,463.69
Tax Sales Redeemed		39,148.01		39,148.01	39,148.01
<i>Taxes Collected by State:</i>	98,563.67				388.36*
Interest and Dividend Tax		53,033.54		53,033.54	
Savings Bank Tax		30,819.53		30,819.53	
Railroad Tax		14,322.24		14,322.24	
<i>City Clerk's Receipts:</i>					
Auto Permits	28,896.59	27,969.48		27,969.48	927.11*
Other Receipts	4,184.37				314.43*
Dog Licenses		3,009.50	3,009.50		
Recordings		942.45	83.97	858.48	
Filing Fees		102.00		102.00	
Licenses and Permits		2,149.50		2,149.50	
Sales of Histories, Maps, Etc.		30.75		30.75	
Rent of Auditorium		834.00	225.03	608.97	
Refunds and Miscellaneous		120.24		120.24	
Municipal Court — Fines, Etc.	3,924.04	2,290.39		2,290.39	1,633.65*
<i>Departmental Earnings and Income:</i>					
Police Department		1,302.79	1,203.14	99.65	99.65
Fire Department		625.83	384.74	241.09	241.09
Department of Public Works		19,478.09	7,116.64	12,361.45	12,361.45
Park and Tree Department		331.36		331.36	331.36
Playgrounds and Pools		46.57		46.57	46.57
Comfort Station		162.42		162.42	162.42
Board of Health	335.00	314.00		314.00	21.00*
Cemeteries — Trust Funds		12,000.00	12,000.00		
Public Library — Trust Funds		6,429.81	6,429.81		
Relief Department —					
City Poor and Soldiers		2,251.81		2,251.81	2,251.81
Old Age Assistance		605.47		605.47	605.47
<i>Miscellaneous Revenues:</i>					
Sales and Rentals — Tax					
Owned Property		2,709.87		2,709.87	2,709.87
Miscellaneous Revenue		391.10	20.00	371.10	371.10
Grand Totals	<u>\$1,492,361.08</u>	<u>\$1,538,033.63</u>	<u>\$30,974.60</u>	<u>\$1,507,059.03</u>	<u>\$ 14,697.95</u>

BOND FUNDS

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 1941—DECEMBER 31, 1942

<i>Title of Accounts</i>	<i>December 31st</i>		<i>Increase Decrease*</i>
<i>Assets</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>1942</i>	
Net Bonded Debt:			
Balancing Account	\$ 981,000.00	\$ 912,000.00	\$ 69,000.00 *
Notes Payable:			
Balancing Account	130,000.00	90,000.00	40,000.00 *
Total	<u>\$1,111,000.00</u>	<u>\$1,002,000.00</u>	<u>\$109,000.00 *</u>
<i>Liabilities</i>			
Serial Bonds:			
Central Fire Station	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 1,000.00 *
City Hall and Auditorium	30,000.00	25,000.00	5,000.00 *
Departmental Equipment	20,000.00	16,000.00	4,000.00 *
Highways	25,000.00	20,000.00	5,000.00 *
Public Improvements	160,000.00	122,000.00	38,000.00 *
Sewers	188,000.00	173,000.00	15,000.00 *
Union School District	403,000.00	379,000.00 †	24,000.00 *
Water Department	142,000.00	125,000.00	17,000.00 *
Municipal Airport		40,000.00	40,000.00
Serial Notes:			
Union School District	80,000.00	60,000.00	20,000.00 *
Municipal Airport		30,000.00	30,000.00
City Hall and Auditorium	25,000.00		25,000.00 *
W.P.A. Project	25,000.00		25,000.00 *
Total	<u>\$1,111,000.00</u>	<u>\$1,002,000.00</u>	<u>\$109,000.00 *</u>

† Includes \$3,000.00 of bonds due December 1, 1942; presented and paid by the City Treasurer on January 5 and 13, 1943.

BOND FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET OF NON-REVENUE ACCOUNTS

DECEMBER 31, 1942

<i>Assets</i>		
<i>Cash in Depositories:</i>		
First National Bank, Concord, New Hampshire		<u>\$64,731.91</u>
<i>Liabilities</i>		
<i>Concord Airport:</i>		
Land Account	\$20,367.47	
<i>Concord Airport:</i>		
New Hangar Account	39,013.10	
<i>Concord Auditorium:</i>		
Construction and Repairs	<u>5,351.34</u>	
Total		<u>\$64,731.91</u>

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CITY

MUNICIPAL

<i>Name of Issue</i>	<i>Interest Rate</i>	<i>Annual Maturities</i>	<i>Term of Payment</i>	<i>Unmatured Dec. 31, 1942</i>
Central Fire Station	3½%	\$ 1,000	1943-54	\$ 12,000
City Hall and Auditorium	4½%	5,000	1943-47	25,000
Departmental Equipment	4¼%	4,000	1943-46	16,000
Highway	3¼%	5,000	1943-46	20,000
Public Improvement	1¼%	10,000	1943-44	20,000
Public Improvement	2%	5,000	1943-44	10,000
Public Improvement	1¾%	10,000	1943-46	40,000
Public Improvement	1¼%	8,000	1943-47	.....
(same issue)	1¼%	6,000	1948-49	52,000
Public Improvement — Airport	1¼%	4,000	1943-46	.....
(same issue)	1¼%	3,000	1947-54	40,000
Sewer	3½%	1,000	1943-54	12,000
Sewer	3½%	1,000	1943-46	4,000
Sewer	3%	6,000	1943-48	.....
(same issue)	3%	4,000	1949-53	.....
(same issue)	3%	3,000	1954	59,000
Storm Sewer	2¾%	7,000	1943-56	98,000
Airport * . . . . .	.....	10,000	1943-45	30,000

SCHOOL

High School	4¼%	14,000	1943-65	322,000
Conant School	4¼%	5,000	1943-48	30,000
Morrill School	4½%	2,000	1943-46	8,000
Eastman School	2¼%	4,000	1943-46	16,000
Dame School † . . . . .	.....	20,000	1943-45	60,000

WATER WORKS

Water	4½%	4,000	1943-47	20,000
Water	4¼%	9,000	1943-51	81,000
Water	2½%	4,000	1943-48	24,000

SUMMARY

Municipal . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	438,000
School . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	436,000 ‡
Water Works . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	125,000
Total . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	\$999,000 ‡

* Three notes carrying interest from .75% to 1.50%.

† Three notes carrying interest from .30% to .85%.

‡ Does not include \$3,000 of school bonds due in December, 1942; presented and paid in January, 1943.

TRUST FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31, 1942

ASSETS

	<i>Total All Funds</i>	<i>Sundry Cemetery Trust Funds</i>	<i>All Other Trust Funds</i>
Cash in Savings Banks and Trust Companies:			
Loan and Trust Savings Bank	\$ 90,407.93	\$ 61,317.53	\$ 29,090.40
Merrimack County Savings Bank	98,608.13	48,805.44	49,802.69
New Hampshire Savings Bank	105,612.00	58,867.19	46,744.81
Union Trust Company	108,665.64	61,597.03	47,068.61
Total Cash	<u>\$403,293.70</u>	<u>\$230,587.19</u>	<u>\$172,706.51</u>
Securities:			
United States Bonds	\$ 9,111.88	\$ 4,850.00	\$ 4,261.88
Other Bonds	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Stocks	2,220.00	700.00	1,520.00
Total Securities	<u>\$ 14,331.88</u>	<u>\$ 5,550.00</u>	<u>\$ 8,781.88</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$417,625.58</u>	<u>\$236,137.19</u>	<u>\$181,488.39</u>

LIABILITIES

Trust Fund Balances	<u>\$417,625.58</u>	<u>\$236,137.19</u>	<u>\$181,488.39</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$417,625.58</u>	<u>\$236,137.19</u>	<u>\$181,488.39</u>

TRUST FUNDS

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS — CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sundry Cemetery Trust Funds</i>	<i>All Other Trust Funds</i>
Cash Balances of Unexpended Income, December 31, 1941	\$ 3,834.81	\$ 1,798.92	\$ 2,035.89
Receipts:			
Income from Interest and Dividends . . .	13,523.64	4,697.82	8,825.82
One-third from Sale of Lots	900.17	.....	900.17
Total Available	<u>\$ 18,258.62</u>	<u>\$ 6,496.74</u>	<u>\$ 11,761.88</u>
Disbursements	12,829.60	4,573.38	8,256.22
Transfer (Contra)	6.00	.....	6.00
Cash Balance of Unexpended Income, December 31, 1942	<u>\$ 5,423.02</u>	<u>\$ 1,923.36</u>	<u>\$ 3,499.66</u>

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

Fund Balances, December 31, 1941	\$404,175.95	\$227,683.83	\$176,492.12
Additions:			
New Trusts Created	6,830.00	6,530.00	300.00
One-third Receipts from Sale of Lots . .	1,120.18	.....	1,120.18
Sale of Graves	60.00	.....	60.00
Seth K. Jones, Income	10.43	.....	10.43
Seth K. Jones, Transfer (Contra)	6.00	.....	6.00
Total	<u>\$412,202.56</u>	<u>\$234,213.83</u>	<u>\$177,988.73</u>

CONCORD WATER WORKS

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1942

ASSETS

Fixed Assets:

Water and Flowage Rights.....	\$	167,688.11
Engineering and Superintendence Construction Cost.....		63,383.63
Land.....		129,386.35
Fixed Assets (Subject to Depreciation):.....	\$1,595,372.62	
Less: Depreciation Reserve.....	<u>674,389.23</u>	
Net Depreciable Fixed Assets.....		920,983.39

Current Assets:

Cash in Depositories.....	\$	17,019.65
Accounts Receivable.....		27,005.40
Materials and Supplies.....	<u>17,123.39</u>	
Total Current Assets.....		61,148.44

Other Assets:

Cash in Savings Banks:		
Income — Investment Fund.....		48,488.89
Total Assets.....		<u>\$1,391,078.81</u>

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:

Bond Coupons Unpaid.....	\$	146.00
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Funded Debt:

Bonds.....		125,000.00
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Capital Liabilities:

Municipal Investment.....	\$	958,022.64
Federal Grants in Aid of Construction.....	<u>61,915.08</u>	1,019,937.72

Surplus:

Profit and Loss — Earned.....		245,995.09
Total Liabilities and Capital.....		<u>\$1,391,078.81</u>

CONCORD WATER WORKS

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942

Revenues:

Water Sales:

Commercial, Industrial and Miscellaneous.....	\$	114,036.37
Less: Abatements allowed and voted by Water Board.....	<u>29,075.91</u>	
Net Water Sales.....		\$ 84,960.46

Operating Expenses:

Water Supply Expenses.....	\$	23,900.28
Distribution Expenses.....		19,754.97
Other Expenses.....	<u>9,537.47</u>	
Total Operating Expenses.....	\$	53,192.72

Fixed Capital Charges:

Depreciation.....	\$23,028.89	
Taxes.....	<u>17.35</u>	23,046.24
Total Operating Charges.....		76,238.96
Water Operating Income.....		\$ 8,721.50

Funded Debt Charges:

Interest Paid.....		5,413.75
		<u>\$ 3,307.75</u>

Other Income.....

		1,091.20
Income Balance to Profit and Loss.....	\$	<u>4,398.95</u>

CONCORD WATER WORKS

CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1942.....		\$ 37,713.90
Receipts:		
For Water at Fixed Rates, General.....	\$ 2,744.48	
For Water at Meter Rates, General.....	68,998.61	
For Water at Meter Rates, Industrial.....	12,406.16	
For Water, Accounts Prior to 1942.....	286.04	
For Water, Miscellaneous Uses.....	140.50	
For Water, Boscawen and Penacook Water Precincts...	1,303.12	
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,152.00	
Total Receipts		87,030.91
		<u>\$124,744.81</u>

EXPENDITURES

Orders Paid.....	\$59,311.41	
Bonds Paid.....	17,000.00	
Bond Interest.....	5,413.75	
Total Expenditures.....		\$ 81,725.16
Transferred to Income-Investment Account.....		26,000.00
Balance in City Treasury, December 31, 1942.....		17,019.65*
		<u>\$124,744.81</u>

* Order issued not paid December 31, 1942, \$30.00.

CONCORD WATER WORKS

INCOME-INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

DECEMBER 31, 1942

CAPITAL AND INCOME

Capital.....		\$ 20,000.00
Transferred from Cash Balance.....		26,000.00
Total Capital, December 31, 1942.....		\$ 46,000.00
Income Received to January 1, 1942.....	\$ 1,856.83	
Income Received 1942.....	632.06	
Total Income, December 31, 1942.....		2,488.89
		<u>\$ 48,488.89</u>

INVESTMENT

Deposited in:		
Loan and Trust Savings Bank.....	\$ 12,022.24	
Merrimack County Savings Bank.....	12,155.55	
New Hampshire Savings Bank.....	12,155.55	
Union Trust Company.....	12,155.55	
		<u>\$ 48,488.89</u>

ASSESSORS' STATEMENT FOR 1942

	<i>Assessed Valuation of City and Precincts</i>	<i>Amount of Appropriation</i>	<i>Tax Rate per \$1,000</i>
Money raised for the:			
County	\$33,282,876.00	\$ 194,247.83	\$ 5.86
City Budget	33,282,876.00	652,597.00	19.60
Schools:			
* City Union	31,293,694.00	401,535.45	12.84
† Penacook U. School	2,000,902.00	31,669.00	15.84
Total		\$1,280,049.28	
Allowed for Errors and Corrections		\$ 32,788.94	
Warrants Submitted to Tax Collector		1,312,838.22	
Raised by Supplementary Taxes		731.16	
City Rate			38.30
Penacook Rate			41.30
Average Rate for City			38.40 +

* Includes property located in Loudon.

† Includes property located in Canterbury.

POLL TAXES

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Men	5,599	\$ 11,198.00
Women	7,585	15,170.00
Total	13,184	\$ 26,368.00

EXEMPTIONS

Veterans		
Property Valuation		\$274,600.00
Polls (897)		1,794.00
Blind		
Property Valuation		2,000.00
Polls (10)		20.00
Total Exemptions		\$278,414.00

BANK STOCK

Bank Stock	\$ 6,054.16
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ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF PROPERTY

<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Valuation</i>
Improved and Unimproved Land and Buildings		\$29,147,735.00
Electric Plants		1,700,580.00
Horses	147	13,570.00
Asses and Mules	4	300.00
Oxen		0.00
Cows	1,085	98,185.00
Neat Stock	144	6,195.00
Sheep (including Goats)	73	628.00
Hogs	34	575.00
Fowls	23,375	23,375.00
Fur-bearing Animals	79	515.00
Vehicles		0.00
Portable Mills		0.00
Boats and Launches		1,500.00
Wood and Lumber		1,483.00
Gas Tanks and Pumps		24,090.00
Stock in Trade		1,826,715.00
Machinery		437,430.00
Total		\$33,282,876.00

STATUS OF TAX COLLECTIONS 1936-1942

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1942

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Resident List.....	\$1,212,413.83	\$1,256,223.52	\$1,248,861.42	\$1,141,546.57	\$1,245,507.74	\$1,229,917.73	\$1,279,935.91
Poll Tax Lists.....	26,332.00	27,224.00	26,980.00	27,754.00	28,664.00	27,748.00	26,368.00
Non-Resident List.....	612.35	621.13	607.44	546.05	571.00	481.67	480.15
Bank Stock.....	5,994.69	6,262.16	6,240.16	6,183.16	6,184.16	6,168.16	6,054.16
	\$1,245,352.87	\$1,290,330.81	\$1,282,689.02	\$1,176,029.78	\$1,280,926.90	\$1,264,315.56	\$1,312,838.22
Additions and Corrections.....	\$ 4,952.17	\$ 1,806.71	\$ 2,559.70	\$ 2,016.15	\$ 1,701.84	\$ 1,508.36	\$ 731.16
Interest.....	13,577.54	14,198.29	13,509.74	12,736.50	12,475.96	10,155.97	62.35
Costs.....	2,196.45	2,493.50	2,365.00	2,290.65	2,173.61	1,901.71	178.00
	\$1,266,079.03	\$1,308,829.31	\$1,301,123.46	\$1,193,073.08	\$1,297,278.31	\$1,277,881.60	\$1,313,809.73
Cash Paid Treasurer.....	\$1,248,771.34	\$1,290,316.05	\$1,284,295.60	\$1,179,930.69	\$1,282,172.86	\$1,261,881.13	\$1,106,459.75
Abatements.....	17,307.69	18,513.26	16,827.86	7,524.28	8,160.57	7,629.37	3,603.40
Cash on Hand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	689.44
Uncollected.....	.....	.....	.....	5,618.11	6,944.88	8,371.10	203,057.14
	\$1,266,079.03	\$1,308,829.31	\$1,301,123.46	\$1,193,073.08	\$1,297,278.31	\$1,277,881.60	\$1,313,809.73

CITY RELIEF DEPARTMENT

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF RELIEF EXPENDITURES FOR 1942

<i>Direct Expenditures for Relief:</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Total</i>
Work Relief — Janitor — Project	\$	\$ 680.40	\$ 680.40
Work Relief — Project Wages	378.10	1,083.10	1,461.20
Cash Allowances	2,831.89	4,999.92	7,831.81
Groceries	4,235.89	12,961.08	17,196.97
Milk	1,005.45	4,887.09	5,892.54
Fuel	1,585.38	4,193.25	5,778.63
Rent	1,031.50	7,099.00	8,130.50
Board and Care — Adults	3,818.14	2,372.18	6,190.32
Board and Care — Children	1,740.15	.....	1,740.15
Medical	1,849.78	9,446.44	11,296.22
Clothing	158.49	606.09	764.58
Funerals	85.00	587.50	672.50
House Furnishings and Repairs	21.65	98.20	119.85
Housework and Nursing	3.20	147.50	150.70
Trucking and Moving Clients	37.00	147.49	184.49
Public Utilities	33.01	63.37	96.38
WPA Sewing Project Material	922.19	922.19	1,844.38
Sewing Project Material (Not WPA)	79.37	79.38	158.75
Sundry Expenditures	56.38	274.66	331.04
Total City and County Poor	\$19,872.57	\$50,648.84	\$ 70,521.41
Other Towns	819.46	.....	819.46
Hospitalization	2,688.07	.....	2,688.07
	\$23,380.10	\$50,648.84	\$ 74,028.94
<i>Dependent Soldiers:</i>			
Work Relief — Project Wages	\$ 12.00	\$	\$ 12.00
Cash Allowances	100.50	2,116.00	2,216.50
Groceries	430.51	773.98	1,204.49
Milk	130.19	358.34	488.53
Fuel	77.75	329.37	407.12
Rent	15.00	647.00	662.00
Board and Care — Adults	16.00	.....	16.00
Board and Care — Children	131.33	.....	131.33
Medical	37.22	714.72	751.94
Clothing	3.55	37.89	41.44
Public Utilities . . . . .	.....	2.83	2.83
Sundry Expenditures . . . . .	.....	40.95	40.95
Total Dependent Soldiers	\$ 954.05	\$ 5,021.08	\$ 5,975.13

Administration:

Salaries — Overseers	\$ 1,796.52	\$ 1,109.20	\$ 2,905.72
Salaries — Office and Case Workers	4,753.91	3,999.60	8,753.51
Mileage	176.83	448.97	625.80
Auto Use and Auto Hire	148.38	23.37	171.75
Office Supplies	205.70	165.55	371.25
Telephone	124.65	124.64	249.29
Lights	77.21	.....	77.21
Heat	60.00	60.00	120.00
Janitor Service	156.00	.....	156.00
Wages — Supervisor — WPA Sewing Project	245.70	245.70	491.40
Express — Project Materials	14.67	.....	14.67
Miscellaneous Expenses — Sewing Project . . .	23.70	.....	23.70
Insurance	52.09	.....	52.09
Repairs to Office and Equipment	40.79	.....	40.79
Miscellaneous Office Expense	197.60	38.13	235.73
Wages — Supervisor — Sewing Project (Not WPA)	120.00	120.00	240.00
Total Administration	\$ 8,193.75	\$ 6,335.16	\$ 14,528.91
Old Age Assistance	12,451.28	.....	12,451.28
GRAND TOTAL	\$44,979.18	\$62,005.08	\$106,984.26

MUNICIPAL COURT

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942

Receipts

Received for fines, costs and sundry fees \$5,437.54

Expenditures

Paid for fees of officers, witnesses and complaints and warrants	\$ 20.40	
State of New Hampshire, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles . .	2,980.80	
State of New Hampshire, Fish and Game Department	16.70	
Clerk's Bond	5.00	
Postage, printing and supplies	78.55	
Special Justices	6.00	
State of New Hampshire, Department of Agriculture	20.00	
Counsel fees in juvenile cases	5.00	
Check of Benjamin Caplan for fine and costs, uncollected and worthless	14.70	3,147.15

Balance \$2,290.39

Paid City Treasurer \$2,290.39

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942

	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Total Available</i>	<i>Expended</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Roads and Bridges . .	\$160,000.00	\$11,746.96	\$171,746.96	\$153,760.46	\$17,986.50
Office	4,500.00	.....	4,500.00	4,365.74	134.26
Refuse Collection . .	32,000.00	.....	32,000.00	31,769.11	230.89
Table Garbage	3,900.00	.....	3,900.00	3,900.00	.....
Sewers	16,336.00	7,558.59	23,894.59	23,452.64	441.95
Engineering	9,050.00	32.75	9,082.75	8,367.95	714.80
Lighting Streets . . .	40,664.00	.....	40,664.00	40,238.18	425.82
Clerk of Board	200.00	.....	200.00	200.00	.....
Sub-Total	\$266,650.00	\$19,338.30	\$285,988.30	\$266,054.08	\$19,934.22
Capital Budget —					
R. & B.	4,052.40	.....	4,052.40	343.00	3,709.40
W.P.A. Appropriation	17,014.78*	110.79	17,125.57	9,403.78	7,721.79
Grand Total	\$287,717.18	\$19,449.09	\$307,166.27	\$275,800.86	\$31,365.41

* Amount transferred to Board of Public Works on November 1, 1942.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

OF THE NUMBER OF POLLS AND VETERANS, ASSESSED VALUATIONS,
TAX LEVIES AND RATES IN CONCORD 1933-1942

	<i>Polls</i>	<i>Veterans</i>	<i>Valuations</i>	<i>Tax</i>	<i>Rates</i>
1933	13,092	1,325	31,676,008	957,889.64	29.37
1934	13,523	1,319	31,969,987	981,805.50	29.98
1935	13,338	1,116	31,910,830	1,193,828.43	36.48
1936	13,166	1,030	32,039,851	1,245,352.87	37.86
1937	13,612	919	32,195,052	1,290,330.81	39.04 av.
1938	13,490	936	32,201,370	1,282,689.02	38.82 + av.
1939	13,877	958	32,365,017	1,176,029.78	35.30 + av.
1940	14,334	925	32,791,790	1,280,926.90	38.00 + av.
1941	13,874	896	33,068,487	1,264,315.56	37.20 + av.
1942	13,184	897	33,282,876	1,312,838.22	38.40 + av.

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